

IRREDUCIBLE COMPONENTS OF QUIVER GRASSMANNIANS

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ABSTRACT. We prove a decomposition theorem for irreducible components of Grassmannians of submodules, as well as for other schemes arising from representation theory, thus generalising the result of Crawley-Boevey and Schröer for module varieties. The method is based on jet space calculations, using that the formation of direct sums induces a separable morphism of schemes.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In [8] Crawley-Boevey and Schröer proved an important generalisation of the work of Kac and Schofield on general properties of quiver representations, extending them to finite-dimensional modules over any finitely-generated algebra (associative and unital, but not necessarily commutative). More precisely, let K be an algebraically-closed field and Λ a finitely-generated K -algebra. Then there is a scheme rep_Λ^d together with an action of GL_d such that, for each field extension L/K , the $\text{GL}_d(L)$ -orbits on $\text{rep}_\Lambda^d(L)$ are in bijection with the isomorphism classes of d -dimensional modules over $\Lambda \otimes_K L$. Taking the direct sum of modules yields a ‘direct sum’ morphism

$$\Theta: \text{GL}_{d+e} \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e},$$

so given irreducible components $X \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ and $Y \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^e$, we can construct their ‘direct sum’ to be the irreducible subset

$$\overline{X \oplus Y} := \overline{\Theta(\text{GL}_{d+e} \times X \times Y)} \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}.$$

Crawley-Boevey and Schröer proved a decomposition theorem for the irreducible components of each rep_Λ^d , showing

- (1) every irreducible component can be written as a direct sum of irreducible components whose general representation is indecomposable, and this decomposition is essentially unique.
- (2) the direct sum $\overline{X \oplus Y}$ of two irreducible components is again an irreducible component if and only if the general representations for X and Y have no extensions with each other.

Of course, there are many other interesting schemes arising from the representation theory of algebras. For example one can consider quiver Grassmannians, or more generally flags of submodules of a fixed module, which in turn have applications to cluster algebras [5] (the Laurent polynomial describing a cluster variable from a given acyclic seed can be written using Euler characteristics of quiver Grassmannians) and quantum groups and Ringel-Hall algebras [23] (when expanding a product of the generators in terms of the basis of root vectors, the coefficients can be written in terms of the number of rational points of quiver flag varieties over finite fields). One can also consider those flags with specified subquotients, and thus the schemes of Δ -filtered modules over a quasi-hereditary algebra. Another example might be the zero sets of homogeneous semi-invariants for quivers [22].

Importantly, in all these examples, we again have an analogue of the direct sum morphism. It is therefore a natural question to ask whether the results of Crawley-Boevey and Schröer can be extended to these other types of schemes.

In this article we answer this question for four such types of schemes, including the schemes rep_Λ^d studied in [8], Grassmannians of submodules in Section 7 and more general flags of submodules in Section 8. Our methods are slightly different than those of Crawley-Boevey and Schröer, though, in that they are based on the fact that the direct sum morphism $\Theta: \text{GL}_{d+e} \times X \times Y \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$ is always a separable map.

For Grassmannians of submodules, the theorem reads as follows.

Theorem. *Let K be algebraically closed, Λ a finitely-generated K -algebra, and write $\Lambda(2) \subset \text{M}_2(\Lambda)$ for the subalgebra of upper-triangular matrices. Given a Λ -module M we define the projective scheme*

$$\text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) (R) := \{ U \in \text{Gr}_K \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) (R) : U \leq R \otimes_K M \text{ is an } R \otimes_K \Lambda\text{-submodule} \}.$$

Then

- (1) *the direct sum of representations yields a separable morphism*

$$\Theta: \text{Aut}_\Lambda(M \oplus N) \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e \end{smallmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d+e \end{smallmatrix} \right).$$

- (2) *every irreducible component of $\text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ can be written uniquely (up to reordering) as a direct sum $X = \overline{X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_n}$, where $M \cong M_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_n$ and $d = d_1 + \cdots + d_n$, and each $X_i \subset \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M_i \\ d_i \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ is an irreducible component such that for all U_i in an open dense subset of X_i , the corresponding $\Lambda(2)$ -module $(U_i \subset M_i)$ is indecomposable.*
- (3) *the direct sum $\overline{X \oplus Y} \subset \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d+e \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ of two irreducible components $X \subset \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ and $Y \subset \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ is again an irreducible component if and only if, for generic $(U, V) \in X \times Y$, the corresponding $\Lambda(2)$ -modules $(U \subset M)$ and $(V \subset N)$ have no extensions with each other.*

In fact, in the first part of the paper we discuss the following general situation. Suppose we have smooth, connected group schemes $H \leq G$, an action of G on a scheme Y , and an H -stable irreducible subscheme $X \subset Y$. Associated to this we have the morphism $\Theta: G \times X \rightarrow Y$, and we are interested in understanding when the image of Θ is dense in an irreducible component of Y .

There is an easy sufficient criterion for this using deformation theory (compare [8, Lemma 4.1]): suppose we have an open, irreducible subset $U \subset G \times X$ such that, for every field L and every commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Spec } L & \longrightarrow & \text{Spec } L[[t]] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G \times X & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

if the image of $\mathrm{Spec} L \rightarrow X$ lies in U , then there exists a morphism $\mathrm{Spec} L[[t]] \rightarrow X$ making the two triangles commute. Then the image of Θ is dense in an irreducible component of Y .

We show in [Theorem 3.6](#) that the converse holds whenever Θ is separable. Moreover, we provide in [Theorem 4.10](#) some sufficient conditions under which such morphism will be separable. This result covers all the cases we investigate in this paper, and should be applicable quite generally.

1.1. Overview. We now describe the various sections of the paper in more detail.

We begin by collating some results about schemes, including tangent spaces, and more general jet spaces, and separable morphisms. In particular, we include Greenberg's Theorem, [Theorem 2.4](#), which together with the Theorem of Generic Smoothness allows us in [Corollary 2.9](#) to compute the tangent spaces $T_x X_{\mathrm{red}}$ in terms of the jet spaces of X , at least generically. We also prove an interesting characterisation of when a field extension is separable in terms of iterated tensor products [Theorem 2.11](#), which geometrically corresponds to taking iterated fibre products [Theorem 2.12](#).

In [Section 3](#) we study a morphism of schemes $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and provide in [Theorem 3.6](#) a sufficient criterion involving jet spaces for the image of an irreducible component of X to be dense in an irreducible component of Y , which is necessary whenever f is separable. We also show in [Proposition 3.7](#) that every irreducible component of a Noetherian scheme has a subscheme structure such that all the jet spaces agree generically on the irreducible component.

We finish the first part by discussing group scheme actions in [Section 4](#). Suppose we have a group scheme G acting on a scheme X , and let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes which is constant on G -orbits. We begin by showing in [Proposition 4.1](#) that π is a geometric quotient if and only if it is a quotient in the category of all locally-ringed spaces, thus generalising [\[10, Proposition 0.1\]](#). We also show that if π is a quotient in the category of faisceaux, then it is automatically a universal geometric quotient. We then recall several results about when such quotient faisceaux exist and what properties they inherit, such as smoothness, affineness, faithful flatness and reducedness. We also provide a result which allows us to identify associated fibrations, [Lemma 4.5](#), and prove that all all principal G -bundles are necessarily quotient faisceaux, [Lemma 4.6](#).

We also discuss the particular situation we are interested in, where we have smooth, connected groups $H \leq G$, an action of G on a scheme Y , and an H -stable subscheme $X \subset Y$. In this situation we may consider what are essentially the fibres of the conormal bundles to the orbits: given an L -valued point $x \in X$ for some field L , we have $N_{X,x} := T_x X / T_x \mathrm{Orb}_H(x)$ and similarly $N_{Y,x} := T_x Y / T_x \mathrm{Orb}_G(x)$. The morphism $\Theta: G \times X \rightarrow Y$ then induces a linear map $\theta_x: N_{X,x} \rightarrow N_{Y,x}$. We describe in [Theorem 4.10](#) sufficient conditions involving θ_x for Θ to be separable.

In the second part of the paper we apply these ideas to four types of schemes arising from representation theory. We begin in [Section 5](#) by considering again the schemes rep_Λ^d , as studied by Crawley-Boevey and Schröer. We also discuss its generalisation to the case where we fix a complete set of orthogonal idempotents in the algebra Λ . We then have the subscheme where we fix the ranks of the images of these idempotents, and also the subscheme where we fix the images themselves, and show that these two constructions are related via an associated fibration. This is analogous to the considerations in [\[3, 11\]](#), but note that there they assume that Λ is finite dimensional and that therefore the algebra splits as a semisimple subalgebra together with the Jacobson radical. This does not hold in general, so we need a different proof. Our approach is in fact based on a formula for the determinant of a sum of square matrices, [Lemma 5.10](#), which may also be of independent interest.

In [Section 6](#) we consider subschemes of the rep_Λ^d parameterising those representations X such that $\dim \mathrm{Hom}(X, M) = u$ is fixed, for some given module M . Extending this to

more than one module M , and taking the dual result for $\dim \operatorname{Hom}(M, X)$, one obtains (stratifications of) many types of subschemes. For example, if Λ has a preprojective component, then one may consider those modules whose preprojective summand is fixed; fixing syzygies of the simples, one may consider those modules having fixed projective dimension; for the path algebra of a quiver without oriented cycles, one may also construct the zero sets of semi-invariants in this way.

We study Grassmannians of submodules in [Section 7](#), via their construction as a quotient for an action of the general linear group. We also study the smooth and irreducible subschemes given by fixing the isomorphism type of the submodule, and provide a criterion for such a subscheme to be dense in an irreducible component of the Grassmannians, [Lemma 7.12](#). This can be seen as an analogue of the easy consequence of Voigt's Lemma, that if a module has no self-extensions, then the closure of its orbit is an irreducible component of the representation scheme, [Lemma 5.8](#). We also compute several examples of quiver Grassmannians, showing that they can be generically non-reduced, and providing the decomposition of their irreducible components.

We finish with a brief discussion of flags of submodules. Our main observation here is that we can regard flags of Λ -modules of length m as a special case of a Grassmannian for $\Lambda(m)$ -modules, where $\Lambda(m)$ is the subalgebra of upper-triangular matrices in $\mathbb{M}_m(\Lambda)$. Thus all the result for flags follow immediately from the results for Grassmannians.

Acknowledgements. This work was written whilst visiting the University of Bielefeld under the support of the SFB 701. I would especially like to thank Henning Krause for inviting me to Bielefeld, Dieter Vossieck for bringing the article of Greenberg [\[13\]](#) to my attention, and Julia Sauter, Greg Stevenson and Markus Perling for interesting discussions.

2. SCHEMES

We will mostly use the functorial approach to schemes, regarding them as covariant functors from the category of K -algebras to sets, for some base field K . Our basic reference will be the book by Demazure and Gabriel [\[9\]](#). Given a scheme X and a K -algebra R we denote by $X(R)$ the set of R -valued points of X , which by Yoneda's Lemma is identified with the natural transformations $\operatorname{Spec} R \rightarrow X$. We call $X(K)$ the set of rational points of X . If L/K is a field extension, then we can change base to obtain an L -scheme $X^L = X \times_{\operatorname{Spec} K} \operatorname{Spec} L$; note that if R is an L -algebra, then $X^L(R) = X(R)$.

If $x \in X(R)$, then each algebra homomorphism $R \rightarrow S$ yields a point $x^S \in X(S)$. In particular, for a field L , each $x \in X(L)$ yields a closed subscheme $\underline{x} \subset X^L$. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes (so a natural transformation of functors). If $y \in Y(L)$, then the fibre $f^{-1}(y)$ is the fibre product of X^L and \underline{y} over Y^L , so is a closed subscheme of X^L ; this has R -valued points (for an L -algebra R) those $x \in X(R)$ such that $f(x) = y^R$.

2.1. The relative tangent space. Let K be a field and X a K -scheme. For a field L and point $x \in X(L)$ we define the (relative) tangent space at x via the pull-back

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_x X & \longrightarrow & \{x\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X(D_1) & \longrightarrow & X(L) \end{array}$$

where $D_1 := L[t]/(t^2)$ is the L -algebra of dual numbers.

To relate this to the description of X as a locally-ringed space, note that if R is a local algebra, then elements of $X(R)$ can be described as pairs consisting of a point $x \in X$ in the underlying topological space together with a local homomorphism of K -algebras $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow R$. Thus $x \in X(L)$ corresponds to some local homomorphism $x: \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow L$,

and an L -linear map $x + \xi t: \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow D_1$ is a K -algebra homomorphism if and only if $\xi: \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow L$ is a K -derivation (with respect to x). This gives the alternative description

$$\begin{aligned} T_x X &= \text{Der}_K(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}, L) \\ &= \{K\text{-linear } \xi: \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow L : \xi(ab) = \xi(a)x(b) + x(a)\xi(b)\}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $T_x X$ is naturally an L -vector space. If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism of schemes, then the map on D_1 -valued points restricts to a differential

$$d_x f: T_x X \rightarrow T_{f(x)} Y.$$

In terms of derivations, this is just given by composition with the local homomorphism $f_x^\#: \mathcal{O}_{Y,f(x)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$.

Following [9, I §4, 2.10] write

$$\Omega_{X/K}(x) := \Omega_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/K} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}} \kappa(x),$$

where $\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/K}$ is the module of Kähler differentials. Then we can also express the tangent space as

$$T_x X = \text{Hom}_{\kappa(x)}(\Omega_{X/K}(x), L),$$

It follows that if X is locally of finite type¹ over K , $x \in X(L)$, M/L is a field extension, and $x' := x^M \in X(M)$, then $T_{x'} X \cong M \otimes_L T_x X$. For, $\Omega_{X/K}(x)$ is a finite-dimensional $\kappa(x)$ -vector space, and hence the natural embedding

$$M \otimes_L \text{Hom}_{\kappa(x)}(\Omega_{X/K}(x), L) \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\kappa(x)}(\Omega_{X/K}(x), M)$$

is an isomorphism. Thus by [9, I §4 Proposition 2.10] and [9, I §3 Theorem 6.1] we have for all $x \in X(L)$ that

$$\dim_L T_x X = \dim_{\kappa(x)} \Omega_{X/K}(x) \geq \dim_x X := \dim \mathcal{O}_{X,x} + \text{tr. deg}_K \kappa(x)$$

with equality if and only if x is non-singular, in which case we also say that x is non-singular.

Finally, let us compare the relative tangent space to the Zariski tangent space

$$T_x^{\text{Zar}} X := \text{Hom}_{\kappa(x)}(\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2, \kappa(x)).$$

Given $x \in X$, let $x: \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow \kappa(x)$ be the canonical homomorphism. Each $\xi \in \text{Der}_K(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}, \kappa(x))$ induces a $\kappa(x)$ -linear map $\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2 \rightarrow \kappa(x)$ and so yields an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Der}_K(\kappa(x), \kappa(x)) \rightarrow T_x X \rightarrow T_x^{\text{Zar}} X.$$

If moreover $\kappa(x)/K$ is separable, then the surjective algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x^2 \rightarrow \kappa(x)$ splits (in other words, $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x^2$ has a coefficient field containing K [18, (28.I) Proposition]), and hence $T_x X \rightarrow T_x^{\text{Zar}} X$ is surjective. In this case also $\text{Der}_K(\kappa(x), \kappa(x)) \cong \kappa(x)^d$, where $d = \text{tr. deg}_K \kappa(x)$, by [18, (27.B) Theorem 59], giving

$$0 \rightarrow \kappa(x)^d \rightarrow T_x X \rightarrow T_x^{\text{Zar}} X \rightarrow 0.$$

we deduce that if $\kappa(x)/K$ is separable, then x is non-singular if and only if $\dim(\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2) = \dim \mathcal{O}_{X,x}$, which is if and only if $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$ is a regular local ring.

As a special case we also see that $T_x X = T_x^{\text{Zar}} X$ whenever $\kappa(x)/K$ is a separable algebraic extension (for example if x is a rational point). Thus, given any $x \in X(L)$, we can regard x as a rational point of X^L , say corresponding to $x \in X^L$, in which case $T_x X = T_x^{\text{Zar}} X^L$.

Note that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$, $x \in X$ and $y = f(x) \in Y$, then $\kappa(x)$ is a field extension of $\kappa(y)$. We obtain a $\kappa(x)$ -linear map

$$(\mathfrak{m}_y/\mathfrak{m}_y^2) \otimes_{\kappa(y)} \kappa(x) \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2,$$

¹ A morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is locally of finite type if the preimage of every open affine $\text{Spec } A$ in Y can be covered by open affines $\text{Spec } B$ in X such that each corresponding algebra homomorphism $A \rightarrow B$ is of finite type. We say f is of finite type if we can cover the preimage of $\text{Spec } A$ by finitely many such open affines $\text{Spec } B$.

and hence an induced map

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\kappa(x)}(\mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2, \kappa(x)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\kappa(y)}(\mathfrak{m}_y/\mathfrak{m}_y^2, \kappa(x)).$$

Thus we only get a differential on Zariski tangent spaces under the assumption that $\kappa(x) = \kappa(y)$. In other words, the relative tangent space is functorial, unlike the Zariski tangent space.

2.1.1. The tangent bundle.

Lemma 2.1. *Let X be a scheme, and suppose we are given for each open affine $U \subset X$ an $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ -module M_U , compatible with localisation; in other words, for each open affine U and each $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ we have an isomorphism $\mathrm{res}_{D(f)}^U : M_U \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)} \mathcal{O}_X(D(f)) \xrightarrow{\sim} M_{D(f)}$ of $\mathcal{O}_X(D(f))$ -modules such that $\mathrm{res}_{D(fg)}^U = \mathrm{res}_{D(fg)}^{D(f)} \circ \mathrm{res}_{D(f)}^U$. Then there is a quasi-coherent sheaf \mathcal{M} on X such that $\mathcal{M}(U) = M_U$ for all open affines $U \subset X$.*

Proof. Given two open affines $U, V \subset X$ and an open subset $W \subset U \cap V$, we can find $f_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(U)$ and $g_i \in \mathcal{O}_X(V)$ such that $D(f_i) = D(g_i) \subset W$ and $W = \bigcup_i D(f_i)$. This, together with the compatibility condition, implies that for each $x \in X$ the open affine neighbourhoods of x form a directed system, and hence we can define the stalk M_x . We can now define $\mathcal{M}(W)$ on any open subset $W \subset X$ to be those $(s_x) \in \prod_{x \in U} M_x$ which are locally given by an element in some M_U . It is easy to see that this defines a sheaf on X , and that we may identify $\mathcal{M}(U) = M_U$ for each open affine $U \subset X$. \square

We can use this lemma to construct first the sheaf of Kähler differentials on X , and then the tangent bundle. For each open affine $U \subset X$, let $\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)/K}$ be the $\mathcal{O}_X(U)$ -module of Kähler differentials, and let $\mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)/K})$ be its symmetric algebra. By the respective universal properties it is clear that these constructions are compatible with localisation, in the sense of the lemma. It follows that there are quasi-coherent sheaves $\Omega_{X/K}$ and $\mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{X/K})$ satisfying $\Omega_{X/K}(U) = \Omega_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)/K}$ and $\mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{X/K})(U) = \mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)/K})$ for all open affines $U \subset X$.

Since $\mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{X/K})$ is a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -algebras, we may define the tangent bundle TX to be the associated scheme $TX := \mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{X/K})$. This comes with a natural morphism $\pi : TX \rightarrow X$, whose restriction over an open affine U corresponds to the structure morphism $\mathcal{O}_X(U) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{\mathcal{O}_X(U)/K})$, and hence π is an affine morphism. If L is a field, then $(TX)(L) = X(D_1)$, so consists of pairs (x, ξ) such that $x \in X(L)$ and $\xi \in T_x X$. Hence $T_x X$ is just the fibre of $TX \rightarrow X$ over the point x .

Note that if $X = \mathrm{Spec} A$ is affine, then $TX = \mathrm{Spec} \mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{A/K})$, and so $TX(R)$ is the set of algebra homomorphisms $\mathrm{Sym}^*(\Omega_{A/K}) \rightarrow R$, which we can identify with the set of algebra homomorphisms from A to $R[t]/(t^2)$.

We remark that TX is in general not locally trivial, but following [15, 16.5.12] we will still refer to it as the tangent bundle.

2.1.2. Upper semi-continuity. A function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is said to be upper semi-continuous provided that for all d there exists an open subset $U \subset X$ such that $f(x) \leq d$ if and only if $x \in U$. Equivalently, for any $x \in X(L)$ we have $f(x) \leq d$ if and only if $x \in U(L)$.

Proposition 2.2 (Chevalley [14, Theorem 13.1.3]). *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes, with f locally of finite type. Then the function $x \mapsto \dim_x f^{-1}(f(x))$ is upper semi-continuous on X .*

Corollary 2.3. *Let X be a scheme and $V \subset X \times \mathbb{A}^n$ a closed subscheme. Write $\pi : X \times \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow X$ for the projection onto the first co-ordinate, and write $V_x := \pi^{-1}(x) \subset \mathbb{A}^n$ for the fibre over $x \in X(L)$. If each V_x is a cone, so contains zero and is closed under multiplication by L , then the function $x \mapsto \dim V_x$ is upper semi-continuous on X .*

Proof. Combine with the morphism $X \rightarrow V$, $x \mapsto (x, 0)$. \square

For example, if X is locally of finite type over K , then the function $x \mapsto \dim T_x X$ is upper semi-continuous. For, the question is local on X , so we may assume $X = \operatorname{Spec}(A)$ for some K -algebra A of finite type, and if A is generated by n elements, then $TX \subset X \times \mathbb{A}^n$ is closed.

2.2. Jet spaces. Jet spaces are generalisations of tangent spaces, where we now consider D_r -valued points for $D_r := L[[t]]/(t^{r+1})$ and $r \in [0, \infty]$. Note that $D_0 = L$, $D_1 = L[t]/(t^2)$ is the algebra of dual numbers, and $D_\infty = L[[t]]$ is the power series algebra. We have unique algebra homomorphisms $D_r \rightarrow D_s$ whenever $r \geq s$, and $D_\infty = \varprojlim_r D_r$.

The set of D_r -valued points $X(D_r)$ is called the space of r -jets, and we again consider the pull-back

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_x^{(r)} X & \longrightarrow & \{x\} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ X(D_r) & \longrightarrow & X(L). \end{array}$$

As for tangent spaces, an element of $X(D_r)$ for $r \in [0, \infty]$ can be thought of as a pair consisting of a point $x \in X$ together with a local K -algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow D_r$. If r is finite, then every such map vanishes on \mathfrak{m}_x^{r+1} , so it is enough to give $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x^{r+1} \rightarrow D_r$. Moreover, if X is locally of finite type over K , then $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x^{r+1}$ is a finite-dimensional K -algebra and so $X_x(D_r)$ is an affine variety over L .

Greenberg's Theorem below allows one to restrict attention from D_∞ -valued points to D_r -valued points for r sufficiently large.

Theorem 2.4 (Greenberg [13]). *Let A be a K -algebra of finite type. Then there exist positive integers c, s and $N \geq c(s+1)$ such that, for all $r \geq N$ and all $\xi \in (\operatorname{Spec} A)(D_r)$, the image of ξ in $(\operatorname{Spec} A)(D_{[r/c]-s})$ lifts to a point in $(\operatorname{Spec} A)(D_\infty)$.*

We will not need such tight bounds, so observe that by doubling N and c we may assume that $s = 0$.

The natural map $D_r \rightarrow D_1$ induces a map $T_x^{(r)} X \rightarrow T_x X$. We write $\overline{T}_x^{(r)} X$ for its image. If X is locally of finite type, then this map is the restriction to $T_x^{(r)} X$ of a linear map, and hence the $\overline{T}_x^{(r)} X$ form a decreasing chain of constructible subsets, even cones, of the tangent space. We will show that this chain stabilises, and generically on X the limit will be $T_x X_{\text{red}}$.

A commutative local K -algebra (A, \mathfrak{m}) is said to be formally smooth over K provided it satisfies the infinitesimal lifting property: given a commutative K -algebra R and a nilpotent ideal N , every algebra homomorphism $\xi: A \rightarrow R/N$ whose kernel contains some power of \mathfrak{m} can be lifted to an algebra homomorphism $\hat{\xi}: A \rightarrow R$. If A is Noetherian, then formally smooth implies regular, with the converse holding whenever K is perfect [18, (28.M) Proposition].

Proposition 2.5. *Let X be a K -scheme and $x \in X(L)$. Then*

$$\overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X \subset \bigcap_r \overline{T}_x^{(r)} X \subset T_x X_{\text{red}} \subset T_x X.$$

If $x: \mathcal{O}_{X,x} \rightarrow L$ and $(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})_{\text{red}}$ is formally smooth over K , then we have equalities

$$\overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X = \bigcap_r \overline{T}_x^{(r)} X = T_x X_{\text{red}}.$$

Proof. Since the constructions are local it is enough to prove the corresponding statements for a local ring (A, \mathfrak{m}) . Let $\xi: A \rightarrow D_1 = L[t]/(t^2)$ be a local algebra homomorphism, so $\xi(\mathfrak{m}) \subset (t)$.

If ξ can be lifted to $\hat{\xi}: A \rightarrow D_\infty$, then *a fortiori* it can be lifted to each $A \rightarrow D_r$. This proves that $\overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X \subset \bigcap_r \overline{T}_x^{(r)} X$.

Now suppose that, for each $r \geq 2$, the map $\xi: A \rightarrow D_1$ can be lifted to some $\xi_r: A \rightarrow D_r$. We want to show that ξ factors over the reduced ring $A/\text{nil}(A)$; that is, $\xi(a) = 0$ for all nilpotent elements $a \in A$. Suppose $a^m = 0$. We must have $\xi(a) = \alpha t$ for some $\alpha \in L$. Then $\xi_m(a) = \alpha t + \dots$, so $0 = \xi_m(a^m) = \alpha^m t^m$. Hence $\alpha = 0$, so $a \in \text{Ker}(\xi)$ as required. This proves that $\bigcap_r \overline{T}_x^{(r)} X \subset T_x X_{\text{red}}$.

Finally, suppose that A_{red} is formally smooth. Then we can lift any $\xi: A_{\text{red}} \rightarrow D_1$ to D_2 , then to D_3 , and so on, and thus to an algebra homomorphism $\hat{\xi}: A_{\text{red}} \rightarrow D_\infty = \varprojlim D_r$. This proves that $T_x X_{\text{red}} \subset \overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X_{\text{red}}$ whenever $(\mathcal{O}_{X,x})_{\text{red}}$ is formally smooth. \square

Corollary 2.6. *Let X be a scheme, locally of finite type over K . Then for each x there exists an N such that $\overline{T}_x^{(N)} X = \overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X$. In particular each $\overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X$ is constructible inside the tangent space.*

If X is of finite type over K , then we can take the same N for all x .

Proof. Take an open affine neighbourhood $\text{Spec } A$ of x . Take N and c as in Greenberg's Theorem. If $r \geq N$ and $\xi \in \overline{T}_x^{(r)} X$, then we can lift ξ to an element $\xi_r \in T_x^{(r)} X$, and we can find $\hat{\xi} \in T_x^{(\infty)} X$ such that $\hat{\xi} = \xi_r \in T_x^{([r/c])} X$. Since $[r/c] \geq 1$ we have $\xi = \hat{\xi} \in T_x X$. Thus $\xi \in \overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X$.

If X is of finite type over K , then we can cover X by finitely many open affine subschemes $\text{Spec } A_i$. For each of these we have N_i and c_i as in the theorem. Now take $r = \max\{N_i\}$. \square

We note that some finiteness condition on X is essential. For, consider

$$A := K[s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots] / (s_1^1, s_2^2, s_3^3, \dots)$$

and take $x: A \rightarrow K, s_i \mapsto 0$. Then

$$\overline{T}_x^{(r)} \text{Spec } A = \{(\xi_i) \in K^{(\mathbb{N})} : \xi_i = 0 \text{ for } i \leq r\},$$

so the $\overline{T}_x^{(r)} \text{Spec } A$ form a strictly decreasing chain.

In a similar vein we have the following result.

Lemma 2.7. *Let X be a scheme, locally of finite type over K . Then the set $\overline{T}_x^{(2)} X$ is always a closed subvariety of $T_x X$, whereas $\overline{T}_x^{(3)} X$ is in general only constructible.*

Proof. After changing base we may assume that x is a rational point. Restricting to an open affine neighbourhood, we may then take $A = K[s_1, \dots, s_m] / (f_1, \dots, f_r)$ and $x: A \rightarrow K, s_i \mapsto 0$. Write f_i in terms of its homogeneous parts

$$f_i = \sum_p g_{ip} s_p + \sum_{p \leq q} h_{ipq} s_p s_q + \dots$$

Set $G = (g_{ip})$, an $r \times m$ matrix over K . Moreover, choosing an ordering for the pairs (p, q) with $p \leq q$, we can consider $H = (h_{ipq})$ as an $r \times \binom{m+1}{2}$ matrix.

Now, an algebra homomorphism $\xi: A \rightarrow D_1$ extending x is determined by $s_p \mapsto \xi_p t$ such that $\xi(f_i) = 0$, so by a vector $(\xi_p) \in K^m$ such that $G(\xi_p) = 0$. This identifies $T_x \text{Spec } A$ with $\text{Ker}(G)$. Similarly, $\xi \in \overline{T}_x^{(2)} \text{Spec } A$ if and only if there is a vector $(\eta_p) \in K^m$ such that $s_p \mapsto \xi_p t + \eta_p t^2$ defines an algebra homomorphism $A \rightarrow D_2$. This is if and only if $G(\eta_p) + H(\xi_p \xi_q) = 0$, and we can solve this inhomogeneous system if and only if $\text{rank}(G, H(\xi_p \xi_q)) \leq \text{rank}(G)$. This proves that $\overline{T}_x^{(2)} \text{Spec } A$ is closed; in fact, it is cut out by quadrics.

On the other hand, consider $A = K[s, t, u] / (st - u^3)$ and the point $x: A \rightarrow K, (s, t, u) \mapsto (0, 0, 0)$. Then $T_x \text{Spec } A = K^3$ and $\overline{T}_x^{(2)} \text{Spec } A = \{(\xi, \eta, \zeta) : \xi \eta = 0\}$, but

$$\overline{T}_x^{(3)} X = \{(\xi, \eta, \zeta) : \xi \eta = 0, (\xi, \eta) \neq (0, 0)\} \cup \{(0, 0, 0)\}.$$

□

We now show how the spaces $\overline{T}_x^{(r)} X$ can be used to compute the tangent space $T_x X_{\text{red}}$. This relies on the Theorem of Generic Smoothness [9, I §4 Corollary 4.10].

Theorem 2.8 (Generic Smoothness). *Let X be a reduced scheme, locally of finite type over a perfect field K . Then the set of non-singular points in X is open and dense.*

Corollary 2.9. *Let X be a scheme, locally of finite type over a perfect field K . Then for all x in an open dense subset of X we have $T_x X_{\text{red}} = \overline{T}_x^{(r)} X$ for all r sufficiently large.*

In particular, X is generically reduced if and only if, for all x in an open dense subset of X , we have $\overline{T}_x^{(r)} X = T_x X$ for all r sufficiently large.

Proof. For all x we have $\overline{T}_x^{(r)} X = \overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X$ when r is sufficiently large, whereas Generic Smoothness implies that $T_x X_{\text{red}} = \overline{T}_x^{(\infty)} X$ for all x in an open dense subset. Finally, X is generically reduced if and only if $T_x X = T_x X_{\text{red}}$ on an open dense subset. □

2.3. Separable morphisms. A scheme X is called integral provided it is both irreducible and reduced, and a dominant morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ between integral schemes is called separable whenever $K(X)/K(Y)$ is a separable field extension. More generally, if X is integral and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism, then f is separable provided $f: X \rightarrow \overline{f(X)}$ is separable, where $\overline{f(X)}$ is the scheme-theoretic image of f .

Theorem 2.10. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a dominant morphism between integral schemes which are locally of finite type over K . Write $n := \text{tr.deg } K(X)/K(Y)$ for the relative degree. Then there exists an open dense $U \subset X$ and integers $d \geq n$ and e such that*

$$\dim_L \text{Ker}(d_x f) = d \quad \text{and} \quad \dim_L \text{Coker}(d_x f) = e \quad \text{for all } x \in U(L).$$

Moreover,

- (1) f is separable if and only if $d = n$.
- (2) f separable implies $e = 0$, and the converse holds whenever K is perfect.

Proof. The question is local, so we may assume that we have an embedding of domains $A \hookrightarrow B$, both of finite type over K . Consider the first fundamental exact sequence for Kähler differentials [18, (26.H) Theorem 57]

$$B \otimes_A \Omega_{A/K} \rightarrow \Omega_{B/K} \rightarrow \Omega_{A/K} \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus, given $x: B \rightarrow L$ with L a field, we can apply $\text{Hom}_B(-, L)$ to obtain the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(\Omega_{B/A}, L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_B(\Omega_{B/K}, L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(\Omega_{A/K}, L),$$

and the right hand map can be identified with the differential

$$d_x f: T_\rho \text{Spec } B \rightarrow T_{f(x)} \text{Spec } A.$$

All the modules are finitely generated over B , so by the Theorem of Generic Freeness [18, (22.A) Lemma 1] we can localise B to assume that each of these is free of finite rank over B . The dimensions of

$$\text{Ker}(d_x f), \quad T_\rho \text{Spec } B \quad \text{and} \quad T_{f(x)} \text{Spec } A,$$

and hence also of $\text{Coker}(d_x f)$, are then all constant on an open dense subset of $\text{Spec } B$.

It follows that we can compute these generic values by calculating them for the generic point of $\text{Spec } B$. Let L and M be the fields of fractions of A and B , respectively. Tensoring the first fundamental exact sequence with M yields

$$M \otimes_L \Omega_{L/K} \rightarrow \Omega_{M/K} \rightarrow \Omega_{M/L} \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus the kernel of the differential has dimension $\dim_M \Omega_{M/L}$ and the cokernel has dimension

$$\dim_M \Omega_{M/L} - \dim_M \Omega_{M/K} + \dim_L \Omega_{L/K}.$$

By [18, (27.B) Theorem 59] we know that

$$d := \dim_M \Omega_{M/L} \geq \text{tr.deg } M/L = n$$

and

$$\dim_M \Omega_{M/K} \geq \dim_L \Omega_{L/K} + n$$

with equality in either case if and only if M/L is separable. This proves (1) and the first part of (2).

Conversely suppose that K is perfect. Then M/K is separable, so $\dim \Omega_{M/K} = \text{tr.deg } M/K$, and similarly for L/K . If moreover $e = 0$, then

$$\dim \Omega_{M/L} = \text{tr.deg } M/K - \text{tr.deg } L/K = \text{tr.deg } M/L = n,$$

whence M/L is separable. \square

We observe that the converse in (2) is not true in general. For example, let k have characteristic $p > 0$, and set $K = k(t)$ and $L = k(u)$, together with an embedding $K \hookrightarrow L$, $t \mapsto u^p$. Then $X = \text{Spec } L$ and $Y = \text{Spec } K$ are both non-singular and L/K is purely inseparable, but $T_x X = L$ and $T_y Y = 0$ so the differential is surjective.

Also, the dimension of the cokernel is not upper semi-continuous. For, consider the projection from a cuspidal cubic to a line in characteristic two

$$f: X = \text{Spec } K[s, t]/(s^2 - t^3) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 = \text{Spec } K[t], \quad (a, b) \mapsto b.$$

Then $T_{(a,b)} X = \{(\xi, \eta) : b\eta = 0\}$ and df is the projection onto the second co-ordinate. Thus df is surjective at the origin and zero elsewhere (so $e = 1$).

We next prove a nice result about separability of field extensions.

Theorem 2.11. *A field extension L/K is separable if and only if the n -fold tensor product $L^{\otimes_K n} = L \otimes_K \cdots \otimes_K L$ is reduced for all n . If L/K is finitely generated, then there exists N such that L/K is separable if and only if $L^{\otimes_K N}$ is reduced. If L/K is algebraic, then we can take $N = 2$.*

Proof. If L/K is separable, then by definition we know that $L \otimes_K A$ is reduced for all reduced K -algebras A . Conversely, suppose that L/K is not separable. Then there exists an intermediate field L' which is a primitive extension of a finitely-generated, purely transcendental extension of K and such that L'/K is inseparable. It is enough to prove that $(L')^{\otimes_K n}$ is not reduced for some n , and hence we may assume that $L = L'$.

Let $p = \text{char}(K) > 0$, and assume $L = K(x_1, \dots, x_d)$ such that $F = K(x_1, \dots, x_{d-1})$ is a purely transcendental extension of K . Let x_d have minimal polynomial f over F . Clearing denominators we obtain an equation $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \alpha_i = 0$ with $\lambda_i \in K$ and each α_i a monomial in x_1, \dots, x_d .

If some α_i is not a p -th power, then some x_j occurs in α_i with exponent not divisible by p , and hence x_j is separable algebraic over $K(x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_j, \dots, x_d)$, a contradiction. Therefore we can write $\alpha_i = \bar{\alpha}_i^p$ for all i .

Set $R := F^{\otimes_K n}$ and $S := L^{\otimes_K n}$. Given $x \in L$, write $x^{(j)} = 1^{\otimes(j-1)} \otimes x \otimes 1^{\otimes(n-j)} \in S$. Then R is an integral domain and $S \cong R[T_1, \dots, T_n]/(f(T_1), \dots, f(T_n))$ via the map $T_j \mapsto x_d^{(j)}$. Thus S is a free R -module with basis the monomials $(x_d^{(1)})^{m_1} \cdots (x_d^{(n)})^{m_n}$ for $0 \leq m_i < \deg(f)$.

Consider now the $n \times n$ matrices $M = (\alpha_i^{(j)})$ and $\overline{M} = (\bar{\alpha}_i^{(j)})$, having coefficients in S . If $\chi = \det \overline{M}$, then $\det M = \chi^p$. Also, since $\sum_i \lambda_i \alpha_i = 0$, we know that $\det M = 0$. On the other hand, using the Leibniz formula for $\det \overline{M}$, together with the basis for S as a free R -module given above, we know that $\det \overline{M} \neq 0$. Thus $\chi \in S$ is a non-trivial nilpotent element, so $S = L^{\otimes_K n}$ is not reduced.

If L/K is finitely generated, we can write $L = F(x_1, \dots, x_e)$ with F/K purely transcendental. Then L/K is separable if and only if each $F(x_i)$ is separable over K , and hence there exists some N such that L/K is separable if and only if $L^{\otimes_K N}$ is reduced. If L/K is algebraic, then it is well-known that L/K is separable if and only if $L \otimes_K L$ is reduced (see for example [7, §5.5 Exercise 11], but note that it is falsely claimed in that exercise that $N = 2$ works even for non-algebraic extensions). \square

As an example, let $\alpha, \beta \in K \setminus K^p$ such that $\alpha^{1/p}, \beta^{1/p}$ are p -independent over K , so $[K(\alpha^{1/p}, \beta^{1/p}) : K] = p^2$. Then K is relatively algebraically closed in $L = K(x)[y]/(y^p + \alpha x^p + \beta)$. Now $L \otimes_K L \cong L \otimes_K K(\alpha^{1/p}, x)$, where $\alpha^{1/p} = -(y^{(2)} - y^{(1)})/(x^{(2)} - x^{(1)})$, so is reduced, whereas $L \otimes_K L \otimes_K L \cong L \otimes_K K(\alpha^{1/p}, x) \otimes_K K(\alpha^{1/p}, x)$ is not reduced.

The theorem above leads to the following geometric criterion for separability.

Theorem 2.12. *Let X be a locally Noetherian² integral scheme and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ a morphism, locally of finite type. Then there exists an integer n such that f is separable if and only if the n -fold fibre product $U^{\times_Y n}$ is reduced for some open dense $U \subset X$.*

Proof. If Z is the scheme-theoretic image of f , then $X \times_Y X \cong X \times_Z X$, so we may assume $Y = Z$, and hence that f is a dominant morphism between integral schemes. Now f is separable if and only if $K(Y)$ is a separable field extension of $K(X)$, which by the previous theorem is if and only if $K(X)^{\otimes_{K(Y)} n}$ is reduced for some sufficiently large n , using that $K(Y)$ is finitely-generated over $K(X)$.

We may replace X and Y by an open affines, since this will not affect the function fields. We have therefore reduced to the case when $A \hookrightarrow B$ is an inclusion of domains, with B Noetherian and of finite type over A . Let A and B have quotient fields L and M , and observe that $M^{\otimes_L n}$ is a localisation of $B^{\otimes_A n}$. Thus, if the latter is reduced, then so is the former and hence M/L is separable. Conversely, if M/L is separable, then $M^{\otimes_L n}$ is reduced, and hence the nilradical of $B^{\otimes_A n}$ is killed upon localisation. Since the n -fold tensor product is Noetherian we can take a single element killing all the generators. Replacing B by some distinguished open affine we see that $B^{\otimes_A n}$ is itself reduced. \square

The next proposition shows that jet spaces behave well for separable morphisms.

Proposition 2.13. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a separable, dominant morphism, locally of finite type, between integral schemes. Then $T_x^{(r)} X \rightarrow T_{f(x)}^{(r)} Y$ is surjective for all $r \in [1, \infty]$ and all x in an open dense subset of X .*

Proof. The question is local on X , so we may assume that we have a monomorphism $A \hookrightarrow B$ of finite type between integral domains. Let A and B have quotient fields L and M respectively, so that M/L is finitely generated and separable. Any set of generators for B over A must also generate M over L , so contains a separating transcendence basis [19, Theorem 26.2 and subsequent remark]. We may therefore assume that $B = A[u_1, \dots, u_m, v_1, \dots, v_n]$ with the u_i forming a separating transcendence basis for M/L . Write $A[u] = A[u_1, \dots, u_m]$, with quotient field $L(u)$, and let h_i be the minimal polynomial of v_i over $L(u)[v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}]$, so a separable polynomial. Viewing the coefficients of h_i as polynomials in v_1, \dots, v_{i-1} with coefficients in $L(u)$, we may take $\alpha \in A[u]$ to be a common denominator for all these coefficients, for all of the h_i . Thus h_i is a polynomial in $A[u, \alpha^{-1}, v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}]$. Also, let $\beta \in B$ be the product of all $h'_i(v_i)$. Since B is a domain and each h_i is separable, β is non-zero.

² We call X locally Noetherian if every open affine is the spectrum of a Noetherian algebra; X is Noetherian if it is locally Noetherian and quasi-compact, so has a finite open affine cover by spectra of Noetherian algebras.

Suppose now that we have a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & D_r \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{x} & L \end{array}$$

with $x(\alpha), x(\beta) \neq 0$. We can extend η to $\xi_0: A[u] \rightarrow D_r$ by choosing $\xi_0(u_i) \in D_r$ to be any lift of $x(u_i)$. Since D_r is local and $\xi_0(\alpha)$ is a lift of $x(\alpha) \neq 0$, we know $\xi_0(\alpha)$ is invertible, so induces $\xi_0: A[u, \alpha^{-1}] \rightarrow D_r$.

Assume we have constructed $\xi_{i-1}: A[u, \alpha^{-1}, v_1, \dots, v_{i-1}] \rightarrow D_r$ extending η and lying over x . In order to extend ξ_{i-1} to a homomorphism $\xi_i: A[u, \alpha^{-1}, v_1, \dots, v_i] \rightarrow D_r$ lying over x , we need to construct $\xi_i(v_i) = x(v_i) + \sum_j \lambda_j t^j \in D_r$ such that $h_i(\xi_i(v_i)) = 0$. The coefficient of t^j in $h_i(\xi_i(v_i))$ is a sum of $x(h'_i(v_i))\lambda_j$ together with things involving $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{j-1}$. Since $h'_i(v_i)$ is a factor of β and $x(\beta) \neq 0$, the coefficient of λ_j is non-zero, so we can solve for λ_j iteratively.

This shows that we can extend η to a homomorphism $\xi: B \rightarrow D_r$ lying over x . Hence $T_x^{(r)} X \rightarrow T_{f(x)}^{(r)} Y$ is surjective for all r on the open dense subset where $x(\alpha), x(\beta) \neq 0$. \square

3. DETECTING IRREDUCIBLE COMPONENTS

We begin with the following easy observation.

Lemma 3.1. *Let Y be a scheme, locally of finite type over K , and $X \subseteq Y$ an irreducible subscheme. If $T_x X = T_x Y$ for some non-singular point $x \in X(L)$, then \overline{X} is an irreducible component of Y .*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{x} \in X$ be the corresponding point in the underlying topological space. Then x non-singular and X irreducible imply $\dim_L T_x X = \dim_{\mathfrak{x}} X = \dim X$. On the other hand, $\dim_{\mathfrak{x}} Y \leq \dim_L T_x Y$, so $T_x X = T_x Y$ implies $\dim X = \dim_{\mathfrak{x}} Y$, whence \overline{X} is an irreducible component of Y . \square

In general, the subscheme X will not be reduced, and so will not have any non-singular points. We therefore need to consider more general jet spaces and not just tangent spaces.

Theorem 3.2. *Let K be a perfect field and (A, \mathfrak{m}, L) a local K -algebra which is a Noetherian domain of dimension 1. Then there exists a field extension L'/L and an injective algebra homomorphism $A \rightarrow L'[[t]]$ lifting the canonical map $A \rightarrow A/\mathfrak{m} = L \hookrightarrow L'$. If A is finitely generated over K , then we may take L'/L to be finite.*

Proof. Let B' be the integral closure of A , $\mathfrak{n}' \triangleleft B'$ a maximal ideal, so lying over \mathfrak{m} , and $L' := B'/\mathfrak{n}'$. Set $B := B'_{\mathfrak{n}'}$, a local algebra with maximal ideal \mathfrak{n} , say. By the Krull-Akizuki Theorem [19, §11 Theorem 11.7 and its corollary] we know that (B, \mathfrak{n}, L') is a DVR. By the Cohen Structure Theorem [18, (28.M) Proposition] its completion is isomorphic (as a K -algebra) to $L'[[t]]$. Finally, the natural maps $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow L'[[t]]$ are all injective.

If A is finitely generated over a field, then B is a finite A -module [20, Corollary 8.11], hence L'/L is finite. \square

Corollary 3.3. *Let X be a scheme, locally of finite type over a perfect field K . Let $\mathfrak{x} \in X$ and let \mathfrak{x}' be a minimal generalisation of \mathfrak{x} . Then there exists a finite field extension $L/\kappa(\mathfrak{x})$ and a local homomorphism $\xi: \mathcal{O}_{X, \mathfrak{x}} \rightarrow L'[[t]]$ with kernel corresponding to \mathfrak{x}' .*

We can now prove the following proposition.

Proposition 3.4. *Let Y be a scheme, locally of finite type over K , and let $X \subset Y$ be an irreducible subscheme. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) \overline{X} is an irreducible component of Y .

- (2) *There exists an open dense subset $U \subset X$ such that $T_x^{(\infty)}X = T_x^{(\infty)}Y$ for all $x \in U(L)$.*
- (3) *There exists an open dense subset $U \subset X$ such that, for all $x \in U(L)$, we can find positive integers N, c with the property that, when $r \geq N$, any $\eta \in T_x^{(r)}Y$ restricts to $\eta \in T_x^{([r/c])}X$.*

Proof. Clearly $T_x^{(r)}X_{\text{red}} \subset T_x^{(r)}X$ for all r and x , with equality whenever $r = \infty$, so we may assume that X is reduced. By shrinking Y we may further assume that Y is irreducible and affine (so of finite type over K), and that $X \subset Y$ is closed.

(1) \Rightarrow (3): We have $X = Y_{\text{red}}$, so take N and c as in Greenberg's Theorem. If $r \geq N$ and $\eta \in T_x^{(r)}Y$, then we can find $\hat{\eta} \in T_x^{(\infty)}Y$ such that $\eta = \hat{\eta} \in T_x^{([r/c])}Y$. Since $T_x^{(\infty)}Y = T_x^{(\infty)}X$ we deduce that $\eta = \hat{\eta} \in T_x^{([r/c])}X$.

(3) \Rightarrow (2): Suppose $x \in U(L)$ and $\eta \in T_x^{(\infty)}Y$. For all $r \geq N$ we have $\eta \in T_x^{(rc)}Y$, so $\eta \in T_x^{(r)}X$. Thus $\eta \in T_x^{(\infty)}X$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1): Assume first that K is a perfect field. Let $\mathfrak{x} \in Y$ be the generic point of X . If this is not the generic point of Y , then we can take a minimal generalisation \mathfrak{x}' . By [Corollary 3.3](#) we can find a field L and a local homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{Y,\mathfrak{x}} \rightarrow L[[t]]$ with kernel corresponding to \mathfrak{x}' . Setting $x: \mathcal{O}_{Y,\mathfrak{x}} \rightarrow L$ we get a point of $T_x^{(\infty)}Y$ which does not lie in $T_x^{(\infty)}X$, a contradiction.

In general let \overline{K} be the algebraic closure of K . Our condition on jet spaces also holds true after base change, so each irreducible component of $X^{\overline{K}}$ is dense in an irreducible component of $Y^{\overline{K}}$, and these have generic points precisely those points of $Y^{\overline{K}}$ lying over \mathfrak{x} . Since $\dim X = \dim X^{\overline{K}}$ and $\dim_{\hat{\mathfrak{x}}} Y^{\overline{K}} = \dim_{\mathfrak{x}} Y$ for any point $\hat{\mathfrak{x}} \in Y^{\overline{K}}$ lying over \mathfrak{x} [[9](#), I §3 Corollary 6.2], we deduce that $\dim X = \dim_{\mathfrak{x}} Y$, so that \overline{X} is an irreducible component of Y . \square

3.1. Irreducible components via morphisms. We now want to determine when the image of an irreducible scheme is dense in an irreducible component. We begin with the following sufficient criterion when the domain is reduced.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism between schemes which are locally of finite type over a perfect field K , and assume that X is integral. If $d_x f: T_x X \rightarrow T_{f(x)} Y$ is surjective on an open dense subset of X , then f is separable and $\overline{f(X)}$ is an irreducible component of Y .*

Proof. Let $Y' := \overline{f(X)}$ be the scheme-theoretic image of X , so an integral subscheme of Y . Then $d_x f: T_x X \rightarrow T_{f(x)} Y' \hookrightarrow T_{f(x)} Y$. Our hypothesis implies that $T_x X \rightarrow T_{f(x)} Y'$ is surjective on an open dense subset U of X , so f is separable by [Theorem 2.10](#). On the other hand, Chevellay's Theorem tells us that $f(U)$ contains a dense open subset of Y' , so by Generic Smoothness it contains some non-singular point $\mathfrak{y} \in Y'$. Now, for some field L , we can find $x \in U(L)$ such that $f(x) \in Y'(L)$ corresponds to \mathfrak{y} , so is non-singular. Then $T_{f(x)} Y' = T_{f(x)} Y$, so Y' is an irreducible component by [Lemma 3.1](#). \square

We generalise this to arbitrary morphisms.

Theorem 3.6. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism, where X and Y are locally of finite type over K . Let X' be an irreducible component of X , with the reduced subscheme structure, and let $Y' = \overline{f(X')}$ be the scheme-theoretic image. Consider the following statements.*

- (1) *Y' is an irreducible component of Y .*
- (2) *There exists an open dense subset $U \subset X'$ such that $T_x^{(\infty)}X \rightarrow T_{f(x)}^{(\infty)}Y$ is surjective for all $x \in U(L)$.*

- (3) *There exists an open dense subset $U \subset X'$ such that, for all $x \in U(L)$, we can find positive integers N, c with the property that, when $r \geq N$, any $\eta \in T_{f(x)}^{(r)} Y$ restricts to something in the image of $T_x^{(r/c)} X$.*

Then (2) \Rightarrow (3) \Rightarrow (1), and (1) \Rightarrow (2) whenever $f: X' \rightarrow Y$ is separable.

Proof. (2) \Rightarrow (3): Let $U \subset X'$ be open and dense such that $T_x^{(\infty)} X \rightarrow T_{f(x)}^{(\infty)} Y$ is surjective for all $x \in U(L)$. Given $x \in U(L)$, choose N and c satisfying Greenberg's Theorem for $f(x) \in Y(L)$. Thus, given $r \geq N$ and $\eta \in T_{f(x)}^{(r)} Y$, we can find $\hat{\eta} \in T_{f(x)}^{(\infty)} Y$ such that $\eta = \hat{\eta} \in T_{f(x)}^{(r/c)} Y$. By assumption we have $\hat{\xi} \in T_x^{(\infty)} X$ mapping to $\hat{\eta}$, so its restriction $\xi \in T_x^{(r/c)} X$ maps to the restriction of η .

(3) \Rightarrow (1): By hypothesis, and applying [Proposition 3.4](#) to the irreducible component $X' \subset X$, there exists an open dense $U \subset X'$ such that, for all $x \in U(L)$, we can find N and c with the property that, if $r \geq N$ and $\eta \in T_{f(x)}^{(r)} Y$, then η restricts to something in the image of $T_x^{(r/c)} X'$, and hence to something in $T_{f(x)}^{(r/c)} Y'$. Since $f(U) \subset Y'$ is constructible and dense, it contains an open dense subset of Y' . Applying [Proposition 3.4](#) once more, we deduce that $Y' \subset Y$ is an irreducible component.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) when $f: X' \rightarrow Y$ is separable: Applying [Proposition 3.4](#) to the irreducible components $X' \subset X$ and $Y' \subset Y$, and applying [Proposition 2.13](#) to the morphism $f: X' \rightarrow Y'$, we see that we can find an open dense $U \subset X$ such that $T_x^{(\infty)} X = T_x^{(\infty)} X'$ surjects onto $T_{f(x)}^{(\infty)} Y' = T_{f(x)}^{(\infty)} Y$ for all $x \in U(L)$. \square

3.2. Subscheme structure on irreducible components.

Proposition 3.7. *Let Y be a locally Noetherian scheme and X an irreducible component of Y . Then there is a subscheme structure on X such that $T_x^{(r)} X = T_x^{(r)} Y$ for all r and all x in an open dense subset of X .*

Proof. Let ξ be the generic point of X . For each open affine $U \subset Y$ the point ξ determines an ideal $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}_U$ of $\mathcal{O}_Y(U)$. This is a minimal prime if $\xi \in U$, else it is all of $\mathcal{O}_Y(U)$. In the former case, we know [[1](#), Corollary 4.11] that there is a unique \mathfrak{p} -primary ideal $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{q}_U$ in the primary decomposition of the zero ideal in $\mathcal{O}_Y(U)$. We can therefore write $0 = \mathfrak{q} \cap \mathfrak{q}'$ with $\mathfrak{q}' \not\subset \mathfrak{p}$. (In fact, if $a \in \mathfrak{q}' \setminus \mathfrak{p}$, then $\mathfrak{q} = \{b : ab = 0\}$.)

These ideals are compatible with localisation, in the sense of [Lemma 2.1](#). For, this clearly holds for the prime ideals \mathfrak{p}_U , so it necessarily holds for the primary ideals \mathfrak{q} by uniqueness. Thus, by the lemma, there is an ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I} \triangleleft \mathcal{O}_Y$ such that $\mathcal{I}(U) = \mathfrak{q}_U$ for all open affines U . Since the support of the quotient sheaf $\mathcal{O}_Y/\mathcal{I}$ is just the irreducible component X , the ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} determines a closed subscheme structure on X .

For the result about jet spaces, it is enough to prove it for affine schemes. We therefore have a Noetherian K -algebra A , a minimal prime \mathfrak{p} , and the \mathfrak{p} -primary ideal \mathfrak{q} in the primary decomposition of the zero ideal. Writing $0 = \mathfrak{q} \cap \mathfrak{q}'$ with $\mathfrak{q}' \not\subset \mathfrak{p}$ as above we get $A \hookrightarrow (A/\mathfrak{q}) \times (A/\mathfrak{q}')$. Then, for any $a \in \mathfrak{q}' \setminus \mathfrak{p}$ we have $A_a \cong A_a \otimes_A (A/\mathfrak{q})$. In other words, the schemes X and Y agree on the non-empty distinguished open $D(a)$, so they have the same jet spaces. \square

We remark that the subscheme structure on irreducible components is not uniquely determined by this property on jet spaces. For, consider the local algebra $A = K[X, Y]/(X^2, Y^3)$ and its proper quotient $B = A/(XY^2)$. Then $T^{(r)} \text{Spec } B = T^{(r)} \text{Spec } A$ for all $r \in [1, \infty]$.

4. GROUP SCHEMES

In our applications we will be interested in morphisms of the form $G \times X \rightarrow Y$, where G is a group scheme acting on a scheme Y , and $X \subset Y$ is a subscheme. In particular, we want to know when such a morphism is separable.

Recall that a K -scheme X is called geometrically irreducible provided that $X^{\overline{K}}$ is irreducible, or equivalently if $X \times Y$ is irreducible for all irreducible K -schemes Y . Similarly X is called geometrically reduced provided that $X^{\overline{K}}$ is reduced, or equivalently if $X \times Y$ is reduced for all reduced K -schemes Y . Finally, X is called geometrically integral provided that it is both geometrically irreducible and geometrically reduced, so that $X \times Y$ is integral for all integral K -schemes Y .

We note that an integral K -scheme X is geometrically irreducible if and only if $K(X)/K$ is a primary field extension, is geometrically reduced if and only if $K(X)/K$ is a separable field extension, and geometrically integral if and only if $K(X)/K$ is a regular field extension.

Let G be a group scheme, locally of finite type over K . We say that G is connected provided the scheme is irreducible, in which case G is geometrically irreducible [9, II §5 1.1]. Moreover, G is smooth (so every point is non-singular) if and only if the identity element is a non-singular point, in which case G is geometrically reduced [9, II §5 2.1]. Thus if G is smooth and connected, then it is geometrically integral. Conversely, if K is perfect, then G reduced implies G smooth [9, II §5 Corollary 2.3]. We also know that G is pure, so all irreducible components have the same dimension [9, II §5 Theorem 1.1].

We say that a group scheme G acts on a scheme X if there is a morphism $\mu: G \times X \rightarrow X$ inducing for all R an action of the group $G(R)$ on the set $X(R)$. When working with group actions one runs into the problem that the category of schemes, although complete, is not cocomplete, so arbitrary coproducts or coequalisers need not exist. Thus orbits and more general quotients will in general not exist. For this reason it is sometimes convenient to embed the category of schemes into cocomplete category and consider quotients in this larger category. There are two obvious ways of doing this: one may consider the category of all locally ringed spaces, or instead the category of all functors from K -algebras to sets.

The category of locally ringed spaces is both complete [9, I §1 Remark 1.8] and cocomplete [9, I §1 Proposition 1.6]. On the other hand, the category of all functors is too large, so one may instead consider the full subcategory of *faisceaux*.³ This is complete [9, III §1 1.12] and cocomplete [9, III §1 1.14]. In fact, the *faisceaux* form an exact reflective subcategory, so the inclusion functor has a left adjoint which preserves finite limits [9, III §1 Theorem 1.8]. Every scheme is a *faisceau* [9, III §1 Corollary 1.3], and any morphism of schemes which is faithfully flat and locally of finite presentation is an epimorphism of *faisceaux* [9, III §1 Corollary 2.10].

Moreover, we can associate to any locally-ringed space a functor from K -algebras to sets. This determines a functor from the category of locally-ringed spaces to the category of *faisceaux* [9, III §1 Proposition 1.3], which in turn has a left adjoint called the geometric realisation [9, I §1 Proposition 4.1]. It follows that the geometric realisation commutes with colimits.

Now, given a group action $\mu: G \times X \rightarrow X$, we have the pair of morphisms $\mu, \text{pr}_2: G \times X \rightarrow X$, and so can construct its coequaliser in the category of *faisceaux*, denoted X/G . This can be described as the *faisceau* associated to the functor $R \mapsto X(R)/G(R)$. Also, the geometric realisation of X/G will necessarily be the coequaliser in the category of locally ringed spaces. Moreover, for all algebraically-closed fields L the map $X(L)/G(L) \rightarrow (X/G)(L)$ is a bijection [9, III §1 Remark 1.15], from which it follows that the induced morphism $\Psi: G \times X \rightarrow X \times_Y X$, $(g, x) \mapsto (x, g \cdot x)$, is surjective. Finally, given any $Z \rightarrow X/G$, the base change $X_Z \rightarrow Z$ is still a coequaliser for the action $G_Z \times X_Z \rightarrow X_Z$ [9, III §1 Example 2.5].

³ A functor X is a *faisceau* if it satisfies the sheaf property with respect to the fppf topology; that is, it respects finite direct products, so $X(R \times S) \cong X(R) \times X(S)$, and if S is a faithfully-flat and finitely-presented R -algebra, then the map $X(R) \rightarrow X(S)$ identifies $X(R)$ with the equaliser of the two maps $X(\text{id}_S \otimes 1), X(1 \otimes \text{id}_S): X(S) \rightarrow X(S \otimes_R S)$.

Following [10] a morphism of schemes $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is called a geometric quotient if it is submersive (so surjective and Y has the quotient topology), constant on G -orbits, the induced morphism $\Psi: G \times X \rightarrow X \times_Y X$ is surjective, and $\mathcal{O}_Y = \pi_*(\mathcal{O}_X)^G$; it is called a universal geometric quotient if for all $Z \rightarrow Y$, the base change $X_Z \rightarrow Z$ is still a geometric quotient for the action $G_Z \times X_Z \rightarrow X_Z$.

The next result is an improvement on [10, Proposition 0.1].

Proposition 4.1. *Let G act on X , and let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be constant on G -orbits. Then π is a geometric quotient if and only if it is the coequaliser of $\mu, \text{pr}_2: G \times X \rightarrow X$ in the category of locally-ringed spaces.*

Proof. Recall from the proof of [9, I §1 Proposition 1.6] that Y is the coequaliser in the category of all locally ringed spaces if and only if Y is the coequaliser in the category of topological spaces, and \mathcal{O}_Y is the equaliser (in the category of sheaves of rings on Y) of the two morphisms $\mu^*, \text{pr}_2^*: \pi_*(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \psi_*(\mathcal{O}_{G \times X})$, where $\psi = \pi\mu = \pi\text{pr}_2$.

The second property is clearly equivalent to saying that $\mathcal{O}_Y \cong \pi_*(\mathcal{O}_X)^G$, and Y is the coequaliser in the category of topological spaces if and only if it is the coequaliser in the category of sets and π is submersive. Thus it is enough to prove that when π is submersive, Y is the coequaliser in the category of sets if and only if Ψ is surjective.

Suppose first that Ψ is surjective, and let $x, x' \in \pi^{-1}(y)$. We know that the set of points in $X \times_Y X$ projecting to x, x' is given by $\text{Spec}(\kappa(x) \otimes_{\kappa(y)} \kappa(x'))$ [9, I §1 Corollary 5.2], so this is non-empty. Let ξ be any such point. Since Ψ is surjective there exists some $z \in G \times X$ mapping to ξ , and hence $\text{pr}_2(z) = x$ and $\mu(z) = x'$. As π is surjective, this shows that Y is the coequaliser in the category of sets.

Conversely, let Y be the coequaliser in the category of sets and suppose $x, x' \in X$ map to the same point $y \in Y$. By definition there exists a sequence z_1, \dots, z_n in $G \times X$ such that

$$\text{pr}_2(z_1) = x, \quad \mu(z_i) = \text{pr}_2(z_{i+1}), \quad \mu(z_n) = x'.$$

Now take a sufficiently large algebraically-closed field L and points $(g_i, x_i) \in G(L) \times X(L)$ corresponding to z_i . Set $x = x_1$ and $g := g_n \cdots g_1 \in G(L)$. Then $(g, x) \in G(L) \times X(L)$, so corresponds to some $z \in G \times X$. Since $x = x_1$ and $g \cdot x = g_n \cdot x_n$ we have both $\text{pr}_2(z) = \text{pr}_2(z_1) = x$ and $\mu(z) = \mu(z_n) = x'$. Thus $\Psi: G \times X \rightarrow X \times_Y X$ is surjective. \square

Lemma 4.2. *Let G be a group scheme acting on a scheme X , and let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be a morphism of schemes which is constant on G -orbits.*

- (1) *If $Y \cong X/G$ in the category of faisceaux, then π is faithfully flat and a universal geometric quotient.*
- (2) *If π is faithfully flat and quasi-compact, then it is a universal geometric quotient.*

Proof. (1) That π is a universal geometric quotient when $Y \cong X/G$ follows from the preceding discussion. We also know that π is an epimorphism of faisceaux and that its pull-back along itself is just the projection $G \times X \rightarrow X$, so flat. Thus π is flat by [9, III §1 Corollary 2.11]. Since $(X/G)(L) = X(L)/G(L)$ for all algebraically-closed fields L we see that π is also surjective, hence faithfully flat.

(2) If π is faithfully flat and quasi-compact, then it is the coequaliser in the category of locally-ringed spaces [9, I §2 Theorem 2.7], and hence is a geometric quotient. Moreover, since being faithfully flat and quasi-compact is preserved under base change [9, I §2 Propositions 2.2 and 2.5], we see that it is a universal geometric quotient. \square

We say that G acts freely on X if $G(R)$ acts freely on $X(R)$ for all R . It follows that the natural map $X(R)/G(R) \rightarrow (X/G)(R)$ is injective for all K -algebras R [17, I §5.5]. In other words, if $x, x' \in X(R)$, then $\pi(x) = \pi(x')$ in $(X/G)(R)$ if and only if there exists $g \in G(R)$ such that $x' = g \cdot x$. We deduce that $\Psi: G \times X \rightarrow X \times_{X/G} X$, $(g, x) \mapsto (x, g \cdot x)$ is an isomorphism, so π is a G -torsor by [9, III §4 Corollary 1.7].

Corollary 4.3. *Let G be a group scheme acting freely on a scheme X . Let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be a faithfully flat morphism of schemes which is constant on G -orbits, and assume G , X and Y are all locally of finite type over K .*

- (1) $\dim X = \dim Y + \dim G$ and X is pure if and only if Y is pure.
- (2) π is a smooth (respectively affine) morphism if and only if G is smooth (respectively affine).
- (3) X smooth implies Y smooth, with the converse holding when G is smooth.
- (4) If X is irreducible and G smooth, then $\pi: X_{\text{red}} \rightarrow Y$ is separable.

Proof. (1) Since every fibre is isomorphic to G , which is pure by [9, II §5 Theorem 1.1], we can apply [9, I §3 Corollary 6.3] to get $\dim_x X = \dim_{\pi(x)} Y + \dim G$ for all $x \in X$. Since π is surjective, the result follows.

(2) A morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is called smooth if it is flat, locally of finite presentation and all fibres are smooth schemes; it is called affine if $X \times_Y \text{Spec } R$ is an affine scheme for all $\text{Spec } R \rightarrow Y$. Next, a morphism is smooth if and only if its pull-back along a faithfully-flat morphism is smooth [9, I §4 4.1]. Similarly a morphism is affine if and only if its pull-back along a faithfully-flat and quasi-compact morphism is affine (one direction is immediate from the definition of affine morphisms, the other is [9, I §2 Corollary 3.9]).

Since π is faithfully-flat and all schemes are locally of finite type over K , we see that π is smooth (respectively affine) if and only if its pull-back along itself is smooth (respectively affine). This pull-back is just the projection $G \times X \rightarrow X$, which is smooth (respectively affine) if and only if G is a smooth (respectively affine) scheme.

(3) If X is smooth, then the faithful flatness of π implies that Y is smooth [15, Proposition 17.7.7]. Conversely, a composition of smooth morphisms is again smooth [9, I §4 Corollary 4.4], so if G and Y are smooth, then π is smooth, hence X is smooth.

(4) As G is smooth, it is geometrically reduced, so the subscheme $G \times X_{\text{red}}$ is reduced and hence μ induces a morphism $G \times X_{\text{red}} \rightarrow X_{\text{red}}$. Thus G acts on X_{red} , so we may assume that X is reduced, hence integral. We now observe that for all $n \geq 1$ there is an isomorphism

$$G^{n-1} \times X \xrightarrow{\sim} X^{\times_Y n}, \quad (g_2, \dots, g_n, x) \mapsto (x, g_2 \cdot x, \dots, g_n \cdot x).$$

The case $n = 1$ is trivial, whereas for $n = 2$ this is just the statement that Ψ is an isomorphism. The general case follows by induction. Again, since G is geometrically reduced, we conclude that $X^{\times_Y n}$ is reduced for all n , whence π is separable by Theorem 2.12. \square

For each $x \in X(L)$ we have the orbit map $\mu_x: G^L \rightarrow X^L$, $g \mapsto g \cdot x^R$ for all $g \in G(R)$, where R is now an L -algebra. We also have the stabiliser $\text{Stab}_G(x)$, defined to be the fibre of $G^L \rightarrow X^L$ over x , so a closed subgroup scheme of G^L . Note that the stabiliser acts freely on G^L (on the right), and we define the orbit faisceau to be $\text{Orb}_G(x) := G^L / \text{Stab}_G(x)$.

Proposition 4.4. *Let G be a group scheme acting on a scheme X , both of finite type over K .*

- (1) For all $x \in X(L)$ the orbit $\text{Orb}_G(x)$ is a subscheme of X . A point $y \in X(R)$ lies in $\text{Orb}_G(x)(R)$ if and only if there exists a faithfully-flat and finitely-presented R -algebra S and an element $g \in G(S)$ such that $y^S = g \cdot x^S$.
- (2) The orbit map $\mu_x: G^L \rightarrow \text{Orb}_G(x)$ is faithfully flat and $\text{Orb}_G(x)$ is pure of dimension $\dim G - \dim \text{Stab}_G(x)$.
- (3) The function $x \mapsto \dim \text{Stab}_G(x)$ is upper semi-continuous on X .
- (4) μ_x is a smooth (respectively affine) morphism if and only if $\text{Stab}_G(x)$ is smooth (respectively affine).
- (5) If G is smooth, then so too is $\text{Orb}_G(x)$, so is given by the reduced subscheme structure on the corresponding locally-closed subset of X .
- (6) If G is connected and $\text{Stab}_G(x)$ is smooth, then the orbit map $\mu_x: G_{\text{red}}^L \rightarrow X^L$ is separable.

Proof. (1) That the orbit $\text{Orb}_G(x) \subset X^L$ is a subscheme follows from [9, III §3 Proposition 5.2]. The description of the points of $\text{Orb}_G(x)(R)$ is given in [17, I §5.5].

(2) The morphism $G^L \rightarrow G^L/\text{Stab}_G(x)$ is faithfully flat by Lemma 4.2, whereas by Corollary 4.3 (1) we know that the orbit $\text{Orb}_G(x)$ is pure and $\dim G = \dim G^L = \dim \text{Stab}_G(x) + \dim G^L/\text{Stab}_G(x)$.

(3) Let Z be the pull-back of $G \times X \rightarrow X \times X$ along the diagonal and consider the morphism $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$, so $\pi^{-1}(x) \cong \text{Stab}_G(x)$. By the upper semi-continuity of fibre dimension we know that $z \mapsto \dim_z \pi^{-1}(\pi(z)) = \dim_z \text{Stab}_G(\pi(z))$ is upper semi-continuous on Z , and since $\text{Stab}_G(\pi(z))$ is pure, the map $z \mapsto \dim \text{Stab}_G(\pi(z))$ is upper semi-continuous. Now compose π with the section $X \rightarrow Z$, $x \mapsto (1, x)$, to conclude that $x \mapsto \dim \text{Stab}_G(x)$ is upper semi-continuous on X .

(4), (5) and (6) follow from Corollary 4.3 (2), (3) and (4) respectively. \square

Let G act on two schemes X and X' . We then have a diagonal action on $X \times X'$, and hence we may consider the quotient faisceau $X \times^G X' := (X \times X')/G$, called the associated fibration. Note that, even if X/G is a scheme, it does not automatically follow that $X \times^G X'$ is a scheme. We observe that if G acts freely on X , then the diagonal action on $X \times X'$ is also free.

The following is useful for identifying associated fibrations.

Lemma 4.5. *Let G be a group faisceau acting on faisceaux X and X' , and such that the action of G on X is free. Then $Z \cong X \times^G X'$ if and only if there exists a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \times X' & \xrightarrow{\phi} & Z \\ \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \downarrow q \\ X & \xrightarrow{\pi} & X/G \end{array}$$

such that ϕ is constant on G -orbits and the induced morphism $X \times X' \rightarrow X \times_{X/G} Z$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. We begin by showing that the associated fibration $X \times^G X'$ satisfies the conditions. Let $\pi': X \times X' \rightarrow X \times^G X'$ be the coequaliser associated to the diagonal G -action on $X \times X'$, and observe that this is necessarily constant on G -orbits. The morphism $\pi \text{pr}_1: X \times X' \rightarrow X/G$ clearly factors through π' , giving $q': X \times^G X' \rightarrow X/G$ such that $q'\pi' = \pi \text{pr}_1$. Finally, since $G \times X \xrightarrow{\sim} X \times_{X/G} X$, the induced morphism $X \times X' \rightarrow X \times_{X/G} (X \times^G X')$ is an isomorphism by [9, III §4 3.1].

Now suppose we have Z , ϕ and q . Since ϕ is constant on G -orbits it induces a morphism $\phi': X \times^G X' \rightarrow Z$ such that $\phi = \phi'\pi'$, so

$$q'\pi' = \pi \text{pr}_1 = q\phi = q\phi'\pi'.$$

Since π' is an epimorphism we must have $q' = q\phi'$. Finally, taking the pull-back of ϕ' along the epimorphism $\pi: X \rightarrow X/G$ gives the morphism

$$X \times X' \xrightarrow{\sim} X \times_{X/G} (X \times^G X') \rightarrow X \times_{X/G} Z, \quad (x, x') \mapsto (x, \phi(x, x')),$$

which is an isomorphism by hypothesis. It follows from [9, III §1 Example 2.6] that ϕ' is an isomorphism. \square

Let G act freely on X . A morphism of schemes $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ is called a principal G -bundle provided it is locally trivial in the Zariski topology, so there exists an open affine cover $Y = \bigcup_i U_i$ and isomorphisms $\phi_i: G \times U_i \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi^{-1}(U_i)$ such that $\pi\phi_i = \text{pr}_2$ is the second projection, and $\phi_i(g, u) = g \cdot \phi_i(1, u)$.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be a principal G -bundle. Then $Y \cong X/G$ is isomorphic to the quotient faisceau. In particular, π is a universal geometric quotient.*

Proof. Set $U := \coprod_i U_i$, and let $q: U \rightarrow Y$ be the induced morphism, which is clearly faithfully flat and locally of finite presentation. Since $p: X \rightarrow X/G$ is the coequaliser of the two maps $\mu, \text{pr}_2: G \times X \rightarrow X$ we see that there is a morphism $f: X/G \rightarrow Y$ such that $\pi = fp$. Set $V := (X/G) \times_Y U$, which by [9, III §1 Example 2.5] is the coequaliser of the two morphisms $(G \times X) \times_{X/G} V \rightrightarrows X \times_{X/G} V$. On the other hand, we have $X \times_{X/G} V \cong X \times_Y U$, which by assumption is isomorphic to $G \times U$, and similarly $(G \times X) \times_{X/G} V \cong G \times G \times U$. Under these isomorphisms, $\mu \times 1$ and $\text{pr}_2 \times 1$ correspond respectively to $m \times 1$ and $\text{pr}_{2,3}$, where $m: G \times G \rightarrow G$ is the group multiplication. Thus the coequaliser is isomorphic to U .

We have therefore shown that $V = (X/G) \times_Y U$ is isomorphic to U , and hence that the pull-back of f along q is an isomorphism. Since q is an epimorphism in the category of faisceaux [9, III §1 Corollary 2.10], we conclude from [9, III §1 Example 2.6] that f is an isomorphism, so $Y \cong X/G$. \square

Lemma 4.7. *Let $\pi: X \rightarrow Y$ be a principal G -bundle. If $X' \subset X$ is a G -stable subscheme, then there exists a subscheme $Y' \subset Y$ such that $\pi: X' \rightarrow Y'$ is again a principal G -bundle.*

Proof. Since π is locally trivial there is an open covering $Y = \bigcup_i Y_i$ and G -equivariant isomorphisms $\phi_i: G \times Y_i \xrightarrow{\sim} X_i := \pi^{-1}(Y_i)$ satisfying $\pi\phi_i = \text{pr}_2$. In particular, Y is formed by gluing the schemes Y_i along the open subschemes $U_{ij} := \iota_i^{-1}(X_i \cap X_j)$, where $\iota_i: Y_i \rightarrow Y$ is the section of π given by $y \mapsto \phi_i(1, y)$.

Now, given a G -stable subscheme $X' \subset X$, set $X'_i := X_i \cap X'$ and $Y'_i := \iota_i^{-1}(X'_i)$. Then we can glue the Y'_i along the subschemes $U'_{ij} := \iota_i^{-1}(X'_i \cap X'_j)$, and hence obtain a subscheme $Y' \subset Y$ satisfying $Y' \cap Y_i = Y'_i$. It is then easy to check that $\pi: X' \rightarrow Y'$ is again a principal G -bundle. \square

4.1. A separability criterion. Let G be a group scheme acting on a scheme Y , and let $X \subset Y$ be a subscheme. We can restrict the action of G to get a morphism $\Theta: G \times X \rightarrow Y$, and we write $\overline{G \cdot X}$ for its scheme-theoretic image. Associated to $y \in Y(L)$ we have the fibre $\Theta^{-1}(y)$, which is the closed subscheme of $G^L \times X^L$ having R -valued points the pairs (g, x) with $g \cdot x = y^R$. On the other hand we have the transporter of y into X , denoted $\text{Transp}(y, X)$, which is the fibre product of the orbit map $\mu_y: G^L \rightarrow Y^L$ with the immersion $X^L \rightarrow Y^L$. Thus $\text{Transp}(y, X)$ is a subscheme of G^L having R -valued points those $g \in G(R)$ such that $g \cdot y^R \in X(R)$. (This is a special case of [9, II, §1, Definition 3.4].) There is clearly an isomorphism $\Theta^{-1}(y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Transp}(y, X)$, $(g, x) \mapsto g^{-1}$.

This leads to the following sufficient criterion for separability.

Theorem 4.8. *Let G be a smooth, connected group scheme, locally of finite type over K . Suppose G acts on a scheme Y and let $X \subset Y$ be a locally Noetherian integral subscheme. Then $\Theta: G \times X \rightarrow Y$ is separable whenever there exists an open dense $U \subset X$ such that $\text{Transp}(x, U)$ is geometrically reduced for all $x \in U$.*

Proof. Since G is smooth and connected, it is geometrically integral, so $G \times X$ is integral; since both G and X are locally Noetherian, so too is $G \times X$; finally, as $G \times Y \rightarrow Y$ is locally of finite type, so is $G \times X \rightarrow Y$.

Write $\pi: (G \times U)^{\times_Y n} \rightarrow G \times U$ for the projection onto the first component; then $\pi^{-1}(g, x)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Transp}(x, U)^{n-1}$ via

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transp}(x, U)^{n-1} &\rightarrow (G \times U)^{\times_Y n} \\ (h_2, \dots, h_n) &\mapsto ((g, x), (gh_2^{-1}, h_2 \cdot x), \dots, (gh_n^{-1}, h_n \cdot x)). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, each fibre is reduced. Since $G \times U$ is integral we can apply the Theorem of Generic Flatness [9, I §3 Theorem 3.7] to assume further that π is faithfully flat. Thus π is faithfully flat with reduced fibres and reduced image, so has reduced domain [18, (21.E) Corollary (iii)]. This proves that $(G \times U)^{\times_Y n}$ is reduced, so Θ is separable by [Theorem 2.12](#). \square

Lemma 4.9. *Let G and Y be of finite type over K , $H \leq G$ a closed subgroup and $y \in Y(L)$. Then the morphism*

$$H^L \times \text{Stab}_G(y) \rightarrow \text{Transp}(y, \text{Orb}_H(y)), \quad (h, s) \mapsto hs,$$

induces an isomorphism between $\text{Transp}(y, \text{Orb}_H(y))$ and the associated fibration $H^L \times^{\text{Stab}_H(y)} \text{Stab}_G(y)$. In particular, $\text{Transp}(y, \text{Orb}_H(y))$ is pure of dimension $\dim H + \dim \text{Stab}_G(y) - \dim \text{Stab}_H(y)$.

Proof. We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^L \times \text{Stab}_G(y) & \longrightarrow & \text{Transp}(y, \text{Orb}_H(y)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^L & \longrightarrow & \text{Orb}_H(y) \end{array}$$

where the upper morphism $(h, s) \mapsto hs$ is constant on $\text{Stab}_H(y)$ -orbits. Moreover, this is a pull-back diagram. For, if (h, g) is an R -valued point of the fibre product, then $h \cdot y^R = g \cdot y^R \in Y(R)$, so $s := h^{-1}g \in \text{Stab}_G(y)(R)$ and $(h, g) = (h, hs)$ as required. The isomorphism with the associated fibration now follows from [Lemma 4.5](#), whereas the purity and the dimension formula follow from [Corollary 4.3](#). \square

Assume now that we have group schemes $H \leq G$, a G -action on Y , an H -stable subscheme $X \subset Y$, and that all schemes are of finite type over K . For each $x \in X(L)$ we have the orbits $\text{Orb}_H(x) \subset X^L$ and $\text{Orb}_G(x) \subset Y^L$, so we define $N_{X,x} := T_x X / T_x \text{Orb}_G(x)$ and similarly $N_{Y,x} := T_x Y / T_x \text{Orb}_G(x)$. Writing $\Theta: G \times X \rightarrow Y$ as above for the restriction of the G -action on Y , we observe that the differential $d_x \Theta := d_{(1,x)} \Theta$ induces a map $\theta_x: N_{X,x} \rightarrow N_{Y,x}$.

Theorem 4.10. *With the notation as above, assume that G and H are smooth and connected, and that X is irreducible. Suppose further that there exists an open dense $U \subset X$ such that, for all $x \in U(L)$, both $\text{Stab}_G(x)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(x)$ are smooth, and that there are only finitely many $H(\bar{L})$ -orbits on $(\text{Orb}_G(x) \cap X)(\bar{L})$. Then Θ is separable if and only if θ_x is injective on an open dense subset of X . On the other hand, $d_x \Theta$ is surjective if and only if θ_x is surjective.*

Proof. We begin by observing that the stabilisers remain the same if we replace X by X_{red} , as does the condition on the orbits. Also, since $\text{Orb}_H(x)$ is smooth, it lies in X_{red} , so we can regard $N_{X_{\text{red}},x}$ as a subspace of $N_{X,x}$. Thus if $\theta_x: N_{X,x} \rightarrow N_{Y,x}$ is injective, then so too is $N_{X_{\text{red}},x} \rightarrow N_{Y,x}$. We may therefore assume that X is reduced, and hence integral.

Write n for the relative degree of Θ , so $n := \dim G + \dim X - \dim \overline{G \cdot X}$. Since $G \times X$ is integral and of finite type we can apply [Theorem 2.10](#) to deduce that Θ is separable if and only if $\dim \text{Ker}(d_{(g,x)} \Theta) = n$ on an open dense subset of $G \times X$. Using the G -action we see that $\dim \text{Ker}(d_{(g,x)} \Theta)$ is independent of g , so it is enough to show $\dim \text{Ker}(d_x \Theta) = n$ on an open dense subset of X . Also, since the dimensions remain unchanged after base change, we may assume that K is algebraically closed, in which case it is enough to consider rational points $x \in X(K)$.

By upper semi-continuity of the dimensions of the stabiliser groups, [Proposition 4.4](#), and shrinking U if necessary, we may assume that $\dim \text{Stab}_G(x) = a$ and $\dim \text{Stab}_H(x) = b$ are constant for all $x \in U(K)$, and that these values are the generic, or minimal, values on all of X . We have already seen that the fibre $\Theta^{-1}(x)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Transp}(x, X) = \text{Transp}(x, \text{Orb}_G(x) \cap X)$. By assumption we can write $\text{Orb}_G(x) \cap X$ as a finite union $\bigcup_i \text{Orb}_H(x_i)$, so that $\text{Transp}(x, X) = \bigcup_i \text{Transp}(x, \text{Orb}_H(x_i))$. It then follows from [Lemma 4.9](#) that

$$\dim \Theta^{-1}(x) = \max_i \{ \dim \text{Transp}(x, \text{Orb}_H(x_i)) \} = \dim H + a - b.$$

For, $x_i \in \text{Orb}_G(x)$, so $\dim \text{Stab}_G(x_i) = \dim \text{Stab}_G(x) = a$, and $\dim \text{Stab}_H(x) = b = \min_i \{\dim \text{Stab}_H(x_i)\}$. Thus all fibres of Θ have dimension $\dim H + a - b$, and this is necessarily the relative degree n .

Consider now the commutative squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times H & \xrightarrow{(1, \mu_x)} & G \times \text{Orb}_H(x) \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \mu \\ G & \xrightarrow{\mu_x} & \text{Orb}_G(x) \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} G \times \text{Orb}_H(x) & \longrightarrow & G \times X \\ \downarrow \mu & & \downarrow \Theta \\ \text{Orb}_G(x) & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

where $\alpha: (g, h) \mapsto gh$ is just the group multiplication. Since both $\text{Stab}_G(x)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(x)$ are smooth we know from [Proposition 4.4](#) that the orbit maps are separable, so their differentials are generically surjective by [Proposition 2.13](#). Using the group actions we conclude that the differentials are always surjective. So, writing $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G) = T_1G$, and similarly $\mathfrak{h} = \text{Lie}(H) = T_1H$, and setting $d_x\mu = d_{(1,x)}\mu$, we get two exact commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{h} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} \times T_x \text{Orb}_H(x) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ d\alpha \downarrow & & d_x\mu \downarrow & & \\ \mathfrak{g} & \longrightarrow & T_x \text{Orb}_G(x) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} \times T_x \text{Orb}_H(x) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} \times T_x X & \longrightarrow & N_{X,x} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & d_x\mu \downarrow & & d_x\Theta \downarrow & & \theta_x \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T_x \text{Orb}_G(x) & \longrightarrow & T_x Y & \longrightarrow & N_{Y,x} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

Now, α factors as the isomorphism $G \times H \xrightarrow{\sim} G \times H$, $(g, h) \mapsto (gh, h)$, followed by the projection onto the first co-ordinate. Thus $d\alpha$ is surjective, so $d_x\mu$ is also surjective, and hence $d_x\Theta$ is surjective if and only if θ_x is surjective. Moreover, since the groups G and H are smooth, as are the orbits, we can compute

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \text{Ker}(d_x\mu) &= \dim G + \dim \text{Orb}_H(x) - \dim \text{Orb}_G(x) \\ &= \dim H + \dim \text{Stab}_G(x) - \dim \text{Stab}_H(x) = n. \end{aligned}$$

Using that $\dim \text{Ker}(d_x\Theta) = \dim \text{Ker}(d_x\mu) + \dim \text{Ker}(\theta_x)$ we conclude from [Theorem 2.10](#) that Θ is separable if and only if θ_x is injective on an open dense subset of X . \square

We summarise these considerations in the following corollary, which will be sufficient for all our applications.

Corollary 4.11. *Suppose we have smooth, connected group schemes $H \leq G$, a G -action on Y , an H -stable subscheme $X \subset Y$, and that all schemes are of finite type over K . Assume further that there is an open dense subset $U \subset X$ such that, for all $x \in U(L)$,*

- (1) *the stabilisers $\text{Stab}_G(x)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(x)$ are smooth.*
- (2) *there are only finitely many $H(\bar{L})$ -orbits on $(\text{Orb}_G(x) \cap X)(\bar{L})$.*
- (3) *θ_x is injective.*
- (4) *$T_1^{(\infty)}G \times T_x^{(\infty)}X \rightarrow T_x^{(\infty)}Y$ is surjective if and only if θ_x is surjective.*

Then for any irreducible component $X' \subset X$ we have that $\overline{G \cdot X'}$ is an irreducible component of Y if and only if θ_x is surjective for all x in an open dense subset of X' .

Proof. By the previous theorem, conditions (1), (2) and (3) imply that the morphism $G \times X' \rightarrow Y$ is separable for each irreducible component $X' \subset X$. Then by [Theorem 3.6](#) the scheme-theoretic image $\overline{G \cdot X'}$ is an irreducible component of Y if and only if $T_1^{(\infty)}G \times T_x^{(\infty)}X \rightarrow T_x^{(\infty)}Y$ is surjective on an open dense subset of X , which by assumption is if and only if θ_x is surjective on an open dense subset of X' . \square

5. SCHEMES OF REPRESENTATIONS

In the following four sections we will apply [Corollary 4.11](#) to various schemes arising from the representation theory of finitely-generated algebras. The schemes we will consider all have a natural description as functors, but are in general non-reduced, even generically non-reduced (so the local rings at the generic points are non-reduced).

We will work over a fixed perfect field K .

We first consider the case studied by Crawley-Boevey and Schröer in [\[8\]](#).

5.1. Schemes parameterising representations. Let Λ be a finitely generated (but not necessarily commutative) K -algebra, say with a presentation $\Lambda = K\langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle / I$. For each d there is an affine scheme rep_Λ^d parameterising all d -dimensional Λ -modules, whose R -valued points (for a commutative K -algebra R) are given by

$$\text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R) := \{(X_1, \dots, X_N) \in \mathbb{M}_d(R)^N : f(X) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in I\}.$$

Thus rep_Λ^d is a closed subscheme of \mathbb{M}_d^N , and hence is of finite type over K . It is clear that the points of $\text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ are in bijection the set of K -algebra homomorphisms $\Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_d(R)$, and we will usually identify these two sets.

Associated to $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ is a Λ -module M_ρ , which has underlying vector space R^d and action determined by the algebra homomorphism $\rho: \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_d(R)$; in fact M_ρ is naturally a module over $\Lambda^R := \Lambda \otimes_K R$, free of rank d as an R -module. Also, given $\sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(R)$, we can identify $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^R}(M_\rho, M_\sigma)$ with

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}(\rho, \sigma) &:= \{f \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(R) : f\rho = \sigma f\} \\ &= \{f \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(R) : f\rho_i = \sigma_i f \text{ for all } i\}. \end{aligned}$$

The group scheme GL_d acts on rep_Λ^d by ‘change of basis’

$$\text{GL}_d(R) \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R) \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R), \quad g \cdot (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_N) = (g\rho_1 g^{-1}, \dots, g\rho_N g^{-1}).$$

It follows that for L -valued points the orbits are in bijection with the set of isomorphism classes of d -dimensional Λ^L -modules. Note that if $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(L)$, then $\text{Stab}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho) \cong \text{Aut}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\rho)$, which is open in the vector space $\text{End}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\rho)$ and hence is smooth and irreducible.

Given two representations $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ and $\sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(R)$, their direct sum is the representation

$$\rho \oplus \sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}(R), \quad (\rho \oplus \sigma)_i := \begin{pmatrix} \rho_i & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i \end{pmatrix}.$$

In terms of algebra homomorphisms we have

$$\rho \oplus \sigma: \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{d+e}(R), \quad a \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \rho(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma(a) \end{pmatrix}.$$

This induces a closed immersion

$$\text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e},$$

which we can combine with the action of GL_{d+e} on rep_Λ^{d+e} to obtain a morphism of schemes

$$\Theta: \text{GL}_{d+e} \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}, \quad (g, \rho, \sigma) \mapsto g \cdot (\rho \oplus \sigma).$$

In the notation of [Corollary 4.11](#) we have the smooth, connected groups $G = \text{GL}_{d+e}$ and $H = \text{GL}_d \times \text{GL}_e$, acting on the schemes $Y = \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$ and $X = \text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e$. Note that all stabilisers are smooth, so condition (1) is satisfied, and the following lemma proves that condition (2) also holds.

Lemma 5.1. *For all fields L and all $\rho \oplus \sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(L) \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(L)$, there are only finitely many $\text{GL}_d(L) \times \text{GL}_e(L)$ -orbits on $\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_{d+e}(L)}(\rho \oplus \sigma) \cap (\text{rep}_\Lambda^d(L) \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(L))$.*

Proof. By the Krull-Remak-Schmidt Theorem we can find representations τ_i such that each $M_i := M_{\tau_i}$ is indecomposable as a Λ^L -module, and $M_\rho \oplus M_\sigma \cong \bigoplus_i M_i$. Now $\rho' \oplus \sigma'$ lies in $\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_{d+e}(L)}(\rho \oplus \sigma) \cap (\text{rep}_\Lambda^d(L) \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(L))$ if and only if there exists a set I such that $M_{\rho'} \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i$ and $M_{\sigma'} \cong \bigoplus_{i \notin I} M_i$, in which case $\rho' \oplus \sigma'$ lies in the same $\text{GL}_d(L) \times \text{GL}_e(L)$ -orbit as $(\bigoplus_{i \in I} \tau_i) \oplus (\bigoplus_{i \notin I} \tau_i)$. We therefore see that the $\text{GL}_d(L) \times \text{GL}_e(L)$ -orbits in the intersection are parameterised by certain subsets I , and hence there are only finitely many. \square

5.1.1. Example. Consider the algebra

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{C} & \mathbb{C} \\ 0 & \mathbb{R} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Using the presentation

$$\mathbb{R}\langle x, y \rangle / (yx, (1+x^2)x, (1+x^2)y) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda, \quad x \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

one can easily compute some small examples.

The scheme rep_Λ^1 is given by the spectrum of the algebra

$$\mathbb{R}[X, Y] / (YX, (1+X^2)X, (1+X^2)Y) \cong \mathbb{R}[X] / (X+X^3) \cong \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{C}.$$

Thus there is a unique \mathbb{R} -valued point, and this corresponds to the simple injective Λ -module I . There are also three \mathbb{C} -valued points

$$\mathbb{R}[X] / (X+X^3) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad X \mapsto 0, \pm i.$$

The first corresponds to $I \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$, which is the simple injective $\Lambda^{\mathbb{C}}$ -module, whereas the latter two correspond to the two simple projective $\Lambda^{\mathbb{C}}$ -modules. Note that, via restriction of scalars, the latter two both induce the simple projective Λ -module P , but P should rather be thought of as the following \mathbb{R} -rational point of rep_Λ^2

$$\Lambda \mapsto \mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{R}), \quad x \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5.2. Tangent spaces and derivations. Define a closed subscheme $\text{Der}(d, e) \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$ by taking those representations in block form having a zero block of size $d \times e$ in the bottom left corner. Thus $\begin{pmatrix} \sigma & \xi \\ 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}$ lies in $\text{Der}(d, e)(R)$ if and only if $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ and $\sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(R)$, and $\xi \in \text{Der}(\rho, \sigma) := \text{Der}_K(\Lambda, \text{Hom}_R(M_\rho, M_\sigma))$ is a K -derivation, or crossed homomorphism, so a K -linear map

$$\xi: \Lambda \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(M_\rho, M_\sigma) \quad \text{satisfying} \quad \xi(ab) = \xi(a)\rho(b) + \sigma(a)\xi(b).$$

The associated module M_ξ fits naturally into a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M_\sigma \rightarrow M_\xi \rightarrow M_\rho \rightarrow 0,$$

and hence induces an extension class in $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\sigma)$.

Note also that the projection morphism $\pi: \text{Der}(d, e) \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e$ has fibres $\pi^{-1}(\rho, \sigma) = \text{Der}(\rho, \sigma)$.

Next, since rep_Λ^d is an affine scheme, the tangent bundle $T \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ is given by $T \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R) = \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R[t]/(t^2))$, so consists of algebra homomorphisms $\rho + \xi t: \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_d(R[t]/(t^2))$; equivalently, $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ and $\xi \in \text{Der}(\rho, \rho)$. Thus $T \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ is isomorphic to the fibre product of $\pi: \text{Der}(d, d) \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^{2d}$ with the diagonal map $\text{rep}_\Lambda^d \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^{2d}$, so is a closed subscheme of rep_Λ^{2d} . In particular, given $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda(L)$, we can identify the tangent space $T_\rho \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ with $\text{Der}(\rho, \rho)$, and this comes with a natural morphism to $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\rho)$.

Finally observe that if $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ and $\sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(R)$, then the natural decomposition of $\text{End}_R(M_\rho \oplus M_\sigma)$ induces a corresponding decomposition of $\text{Der}(\rho \oplus \sigma, \rho \oplus \sigma)$.

5.2.1. Voigt's Lemma and Hochschild cohomology. Recall that we have the group action $\mathrm{GL}_d \times \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d \rightarrow \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d$. On $D_1 := L[t]/(t^2)$ -valued points this gives

$$(1 + \gamma t) \cdot (\rho + \xi t) = \rho + (\xi + \gamma\rho - \rho\gamma)t,$$

so taking the differential at $(1, \rho)$ yields the additive group action

$$\mathbb{M}_d(L) \times T_\rho \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d \rightarrow T_\rho \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d, \quad (\gamma, \xi) \mapsto \xi + (\gamma\rho - \rho\gamma).$$

In particular this restricts to a linear map

$$\delta_\rho: \mathbb{M}_d(L) \rightarrow T_\rho \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d = \mathrm{Der}(\rho, \rho), \quad \delta_\rho(\gamma) = \gamma\rho - \rho\gamma.$$

More generally, given $\sigma \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^e(L)$, we have a linear map

$$\delta_{\rho, \sigma}: \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \rightarrow \mathrm{Der}(\rho, \sigma), \quad \delta_{\rho, \sigma}(\gamma) := \gamma\rho - \sigma\gamma.$$

Lemma 5.2 (Voigt [11]). *Given $\rho \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(L)$ and $\sigma \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^e(L)$ there exists an exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\rho, M_\sigma) \longrightarrow \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \xrightarrow{\delta_{\rho, \sigma}} \mathrm{Der}(\rho, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_{\rho, \sigma}} \mathrm{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\sigma) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $\varepsilon_{\rho, \sigma}$ takes ξ to the class of the natural extension

$$0 \longrightarrow M_\sigma \longrightarrow M_\xi \longrightarrow M_\rho \longrightarrow 0.$$

Proof. The result follows immediately once we have made the connection to Hochschild cohomology, which we now recall [6]. Consider the complex

$$d^n: \mathrm{Hom}_K(\Lambda^{\otimes n}, \mathrm{Hom}_L(M_\rho, M_\sigma)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_K(\Lambda^{\otimes(n+1)}, \mathrm{Hom}_L(M_\rho, M_\sigma))$$

given by

$$\begin{aligned} d^n(f)(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{n+1}) &:= \sigma(a_1)f(a_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{n+1}) \\ &+ \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} (-1)^i f(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_i a_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{n+1}) \\ &+ (-1)^{n+1} f(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n) \rho(a_{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

By [6, IX Corollary 4.3] this has cohomology

$$HH^n(\Lambda, \mathrm{Hom}_L(M_\rho, M_\sigma)) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^n(M_\rho, M_\sigma).$$

Now observe that

$$\mathrm{Ker}(d^1) = \mathrm{Der}_K(\Lambda, \mathrm{Hom}_L(M_\rho, M_\sigma))$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} d^0: \mathrm{Hom}_L(M_\rho, M_\sigma) &\rightarrow \mathrm{Der}_K(\Lambda, \mathrm{Hom}_L(M_\rho, M_\sigma)) \\ d^0(\gamma)(a) &= \sigma(a)\gamma - \gamma\rho(a), \end{aligned}$$

so $\delta_{\rho, \sigma} = -d^0$. The result follows. \square

We make the following remark. When both representations equal $\rho \oplus \sigma$, then all four terms of the sequence in Voigt's Lemma naturally decompose, and the maps preserve the block structures, so in this case the whole sequence decomposes. For example, $\delta_{\rho \oplus \sigma}$ acts as

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{11} & \gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{21} & \gamma_{22} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{11}\rho - \rho\gamma_{11} & \gamma_{12}\sigma - \rho\gamma_{12} \\ \gamma_{21}\rho - \sigma\gamma_{21} & \gamma_{22}\sigma - \sigma\gamma_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_\rho(\gamma_{11}) & \delta_{\sigma, \rho}(\gamma_{12}) \\ \delta_{\rho, \sigma}(\gamma_{21}) & \delta_\sigma(\gamma_{22}) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Recall that the direct sum induces the morphism

$$\Theta: \mathrm{GL}_{d+e} \times \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^e \longrightarrow \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}, \quad (g, \rho, \sigma) \longmapsto g \cdot (\rho \oplus \sigma),$$

whose differential at the L -valued point $(1, \rho, \sigma)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\rho, \sigma} \Theta: \mathbb{M}_{d+e}(L) \times (T_{\rho} \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^d) \times (T_{\sigma} \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^e) &\longrightarrow T_{\rho \oplus \sigma} \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^{d+e} \\ (\gamma, \xi, \eta) &\longmapsto (\xi \oplus \eta) + \delta_{\rho \oplus \sigma}(\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

Using Voigt's Lemma we deduce that, in the notation of [Corollary 4.11](#),

$$N_{X, \rho \oplus \sigma} \cong \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho}, M_{\rho}) \times \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\sigma}, M_{\sigma})$$

and

$$N_{Y, \rho \oplus \sigma} \cong \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho} \oplus M_{\sigma}, M_{\rho} \oplus M_{\sigma}).$$

Moreover, the map $\theta_{\rho, \sigma}: N_{X, \rho \oplus \sigma} \rightarrow N_{Y, \rho \oplus \sigma}$ induced by $d_{\rho, \sigma} \Theta$ sends $([\xi], [\eta])$ to $[\xi \oplus \eta]$, which is precisely the canonical embedding

$$\theta_{\rho, \sigma}: \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho}, M_{\rho}) \times \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\sigma}, M_{\sigma}) \hookrightarrow \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho} \oplus M_{\sigma}, M_{\rho} \oplus M_{\sigma}).$$

It follows that condition (3) of the corollary is also satisfied, so Θ is separable. Moreover, $\theta_{\rho, \sigma}$ is surjective if and only if $\operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma}) = 0 = \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\sigma}, M_{\rho})$.

5.2.2. Example. If $\Lambda = A$ is commutative, then $\operatorname{rep}_A^1 = \operatorname{Spec} A$. On the other hand, whenever $\rho \in \operatorname{rep}_A^1(L)$ we always get $\delta_{\rho} = 0$, and so $T_{\rho} \operatorname{rep}_A^1 = \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(M_{\rho}, M_{\rho})$. Putting these together we recover the well-known result that for A finitely generated and $\rho \in \operatorname{Spec} A(L)$, say $\rho: A \twoheadrightarrow A/\mathfrak{p} \hookrightarrow L$, we have

$$T_{\rho} \operatorname{Spec} A = L \otimes_A \operatorname{Ext}_A^1(A/\mathfrak{p}, A/\mathfrak{p}).$$

5.2.3. Upper semi-continuity.

Proposition 5.3 ([8, Lemma 4.3]). *The functions $\operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^d \times \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^e \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ which send an L -valued point (ρ, σ) to the dimensions of*

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma}), \operatorname{Der}_K(\Lambda, \operatorname{Hom}_L(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma})) \text{ or } \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma})$$

are all upper semi-continuous.

Proof. For homomorphisms recall that we have a closed subscheme

$$\operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d, e)} \subset \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^d \times \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^e \times \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}.$$

The natural projection $\pi: \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d, e)} \rightarrow \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^d \times \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^e$ has fibres $\pi^{-1}(\rho, \sigma) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma})$. The result therefore follows from [Corollary 2.3](#).

For derivations we apply [Corollary 2.3](#) to the closed subscheme $\operatorname{Der}(d, e) \subset \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^{d+e}$ and the projection $\pi: \operatorname{Der}(d, e) \rightarrow \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^d \times \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^e$, having fibres $\pi^{-1}(\rho, \sigma) = \operatorname{Der}(\rho, \sigma)$.

Finally, for extensions, Voigt's Lemma tells us that

$$\dim_L \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma}) = \dim_L \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma}) + \dim_L \operatorname{Der}(\rho, \sigma) - de,$$

and a sum of upper semi-continuous functions is again upper semi-continuous. \square

If K is algebraically-closed, and $X \subset \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^d$ and $Y \subset \operatorname{rep}_{\Lambda}^e$ are irreducible, then $X \times Y$ is again irreducible. We denote by $\operatorname{hom}(X, Y)$ and $\operatorname{ext}(X, Y)$ the generic, or minimal, values on $X \times Y$ of the functions $\dim_L \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma})$ and $\dim_L \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{\rho}, M_{\sigma})$.

5.3. Jet space computations. Setting $D_r := L[t]/(t^{r+1})$ as usual, we see that the points of the jet space $T_\rho^{(r)} \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ are given by algebra homomorphisms $\hat{\rho} := \rho + \xi_1 t + \dots + \xi_r t^r : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_d(D_r)$, which we can also regard as the subset of $\text{rep}_\Lambda^{(r+1)d}(L)$ given by those algebra homomorphisms of the form

$$\tilde{\rho} : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{(r+1)d}(L), \quad a \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \rho(a) & \xi_1(a) & \xi_2(a) & \cdots & \xi_r(a) \\ 0 & \rho(a) & \xi_1(a) & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \xi_2(a) \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \rho(a) & \xi_1(a) \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \rho(a) \end{pmatrix} \quad (5.1)$$

Consider the direct sum morphism

$$\Theta : \text{GL}_{d+e} \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$$

and in particular the induced morphisms on jet spaces

$$d_{\rho,\sigma}^{(r)} \Theta : T_1^{(r)} \text{GL}_{d+e} \times T_\rho^{(r)} \text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times T_\sigma^{(r)} \text{rep}_\Lambda^e \rightarrow T_{\rho \oplus \sigma}^{(r)} \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}.$$

Proposition 5.4. *The following are equivalent for $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(L)$ and $\sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(L)$.*

- (1) $d_{\rho,\sigma}^{(r)} \Theta$ is surjective for all r .
- (2) $d_{\rho,\sigma}^{(\infty)} \Theta$ is surjective.
- (3) $\theta_{\rho,\sigma}$ is surjective.

In particular, condition (4) of [Corollary 4.11](#) holds true.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2): Since Θ is separable, this follows from [Proposition 3.4](#) (3) \Rightarrow (2).

(2) \Rightarrow (3): Assume $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\sigma) \neq 0$ and take some $\xi \in \text{Der}(\rho, \sigma)$ representing a non-split extension. Then the map

$$\begin{pmatrix} \rho & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \xi & 0 \end{pmatrix} t : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{d+e}(D_\infty)$$

is an algebra homomorphism, so corresponds to a point in $T_{\rho \oplus \sigma}^{(\infty)} \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$. On the other hand, it cannot lie in the image of the morphism on jet spaces. For, if it did, then ξ would necessarily lie in the image of the differential, and so the extension class $[\xi]$ would have to lie in the image of $\theta_{\rho,\sigma}$, which it does not.

(3) \Rightarrow (1): Suppose $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\sigma) = 0 = \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\sigma, M_\rho)$ and take an element of $T_{\rho \oplus \sigma}^{(r)} \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$, say

$$\widehat{\rho \oplus \sigma} := \begin{pmatrix} \rho & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{i=1}^r \begin{pmatrix} \xi_i & y_i \\ x_i & \eta_i \end{pmatrix} t^i \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}(D_r).$$

We associate to $\widehat{\rho \oplus \sigma}$ a representation in $\text{rep}_\Lambda^{(r+1)(d+e)}(L)$ via

$$\widehat{\rho \oplus \sigma} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} A_0 & A_1 & \cdots & A_r \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & A_1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & A_0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$A_0 := \begin{pmatrix} \rho & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A_i := \begin{pmatrix} \xi_i & y_i \\ x_i & \eta_i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let N be the corresponding Λ^L -module.

Let $s \geq 1$ and assume by induction that $x_i = 0 = y_i$ for $1 \leq i < s$. We then have submodules $U \leq V \leq N$, where U is given by taking the odd-numbered rows and columns

up to $2s - 1$, and for V we take additionally the second and $(2s + 1)$ -st rows and columns, but reordered so that these appear last. Thus U and V correspond respectively to the representations

$$U \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \xi_1 & \cdots & \xi_{s-1} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \xi_1 \\ & & & \rho \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad V \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \xi_1 & \cdots & \xi_{s-1} & 0 & \xi_s \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \xi_1 & 0 & \xi_2 \\ & & & \rho & 0 & \xi_1 \\ & & & & \sigma & x_s \\ & & & & & \rho \end{pmatrix}$$

Clearly $U \hookrightarrow V$ with quotient V/U corresponding to the representation $\begin{pmatrix} \sigma & x_s \\ 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}$, so the natural extension $0 \rightarrow M_\sigma \rightarrow V/U \rightarrow M_\rho \rightarrow 0$ lies in $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\sigma)$. Since this is zero we know from [Lemma 5.2](#) that $x_s = \gamma\rho - \sigma\gamma$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L)$.

An analogous argument yields $\delta \in \mathbb{M}_{d \times e}(L)$ such that $y_s = \delta\sigma - \rho\delta$. Finally, conjugating by $1 - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \delta \\ \gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix} t^s \in \text{GL}_{d+e}(D_r)$ yields another representation in $\text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{d+e}(D_r)$, but now with $x_i = 0 = y_i$ for all $i \leq s$.

By induction we see that $\widehat{\rho \oplus \sigma} \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{d+e}(D_r)$ is conjugate to a representation of the form $\hat{\rho} \oplus \hat{\sigma}$, where $\hat{\rho} \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^d(D_r)$ and $\hat{\sigma} \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^e(D_r)$. Thus the map $d_{\rho, \sigma} \Theta^{(r)}$ is surjective. \square

5.3.1. Relationship to Massey products. We note that the condition on algebra homomorphisms given by [\(5.1\)](#) is reminiscent of the condition that the r -fold Massey product contains zero, which we now recall.

Let M_i be a family of Λ^L -modules and $\eta_i \in \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_{i+1}, M_i)$ a family of extensions. Choose representations $\rho_i: \Lambda \rightarrow \text{End}_L(M_i)$ corresponding to M_i and derivations $\xi_i \in \text{Der}(\rho_{i+1}, \rho_i)$ corresponding to η_i , so $\begin{pmatrix} \rho_i & \xi_i \\ 0 & \rho_{i+1} \end{pmatrix}$ is a representation. We say that the r -fold Massey product $\langle \eta_1, \dots, \eta_r \rangle$ contains zero if and only if there is a representation of the form

$$a \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1(a) & \xi_1(a) & \star & \cdots & \star \\ 0 & \rho_2(a) & \xi_2(a) & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \star \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \rho_r(a) & \xi_r(a) \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \rho_{r+1}(a) \end{pmatrix}.$$

As a special case let $\eta = [\xi]$ be the extension class coming from $\xi \in T_\rho \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^d$. Then $\xi \in T_\rho^{(r)} \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^d$ implies that there exists an algebra homomorphism as in [\(5.1\)](#), and so the r -fold Massey product $\langle \eta, \dots, \eta \rangle$ contains zero.

In [\[12, IV §2 Exercise 3 \(f\)\]](#) it is falsely claimed that the tangent cone of $\text{Spec } A$ at a point $\rho \in \text{Spec } A(L)$ is given by those extensions $\eta \in \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\rho)$ such that, for all r , the r -fold Massey product $\langle \eta, \dots, \eta \rangle$ contains zero.

If $\rho: A \rightarrow K$ has kernel \mathfrak{m} , then

$$T_\rho \text{Spec } A = \text{Hom}_K(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2, K) \cong \text{Ext}_A^1(A/\mathfrak{m}, A/\mathfrak{m})$$

and the tangent cone $TC_\rho \text{Spec } A$ is given by the K -valued points of $\text{Spec}(\bigoplus_r \mathfrak{m}^r/\mathfrak{m}^{r+1})$, viewed as a quotient of the ring of functions on $T_\rho \text{Spec } A$. The claim would be that the tangent cone equals

$$\{\eta \in \text{Ext}_A^1(A/\mathfrak{m}, A/\mathfrak{m}) : 0 \in \underbrace{\langle \eta, \dots, \eta \rangle}_r \text{ for all } r\}.$$

This is easily seen to fail, for example by considering the cuspidal cubic at the origin, so

$$A = K[X, Y]/(X^3 - Y^2), \quad \rho: A \rightarrow K, \quad \rho(X) = \rho(Y) = 0, \quad \mathfrak{m} = (X, Y).$$

Then $\bigoplus_r \mathfrak{m}^r / \mathfrak{m}^{r+1} \cong K[X, Y]/(Y^2)$, so

$$T_\rho \operatorname{Spec} A = K^2 \quad \text{and} \quad TC_\rho \operatorname{Spec} A = \{(x, 0) : x \in K\}.$$

A point $\xi = (x, y) \in T_\rho \operatorname{Spec} A$ corresponds to the class η of the extension with middle term

$$A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_2(K), \quad X \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We can lift this to a four-dimensional module

$$A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_4(K), \quad X \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x & x_2 & x_4 \\ 0 & 0 & x & x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y & y_2 & y_4 \\ 0 & 0 & y & y_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

if and only if $x = y = 0$ (just compute the image of $X^3 - Y^2$). We therefore see that $0 \in \langle \eta, \eta, \eta \rangle$ if and only if $\xi = (0, 0)$.

Keeping with the same algebra $A = K[X, Y]/(X^3 - Y^2)$, consider $\rho \in \operatorname{rep}_A^2(K)$ given by

$$\rho: A \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_2(K), \quad X \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $T_\rho \operatorname{rep}_A^2$ consists of pairs of matrices $\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 0 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_4 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ and the map δ_ρ from Voigt's Lemma is given by

$$\delta_\rho: \mathbb{M}_2(K) \rightarrow T_\rho \operatorname{rep}_A^2, \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \left(\begin{pmatrix} -c & a-d \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

We can also compute

$$\overline{T}_\rho^{(2)} \operatorname{rep}_A^2 = \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 0 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_3 & -y_1 \end{pmatrix} \right) : y_1^2 + y_2 y_3 = 0 \right\},$$

whereas $\overline{T}_\rho^{(3)} \operatorname{rep}_A^2$ is the union of

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 0 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_4 \end{pmatrix} \right) : y_1^2 + y_2 y_3 = 0, (y_2, y_3) \neq (0, 0) \right\}$$

and

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 0 & -x_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right\}.$$

5.4. Irreducible components. The following two theorems were originally proved by Crawley-Boevey and Schröer, but using slightly different methods. We remark that the restriction to algebraically-closed fields is just to ensure that the direct product of two irreducible schemes is again irreducible.

Theorem 5.5 ([8]). *Let Λ be a finitely-generated algebra over an algebraically-closed field K . Let $X \subset \operatorname{rep}_\Lambda^d$ and $Y \subset \operatorname{rep}_\Lambda^e$ be irreducible components. Then the closure $\overline{X \oplus Y}$ of the image of $\operatorname{GL}_{d+e} \times X \times Y$ is an irreducible component of $\operatorname{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$ if and only if $\operatorname{ext}(X, Y) = 0 = \operatorname{ext}(Y, X)$.*

Proof. We have shown that the direct sum map

$$\Theta: \operatorname{GL}_{d+e} \times \operatorname{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \operatorname{rep}_\Lambda^e \rightarrow \operatorname{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e}$$

satisfies the conditions of [Corollary 4.11](#), and that $\theta_{\rho, \sigma}$ is surjective if and only if $\operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\sigma) = 0 = \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\sigma, M_\rho)$. Thus $\overline{X \oplus Y}$ is an irreducible component if and only if $\theta_{\rho, \sigma}$ is

surjective on an open dense subset of $X \times Y$, which is if and only if $\text{ext}(X, Y) = 0 = \text{ext}(Y, X)$. \square

We call an irreducible component $X \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ generically indecomposable provided that X contains a dense open subset, all of whose points correspond to indecomposable Λ -modules.

Theorem 5.6 ([8]). *Every irreducible component $X \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ can be written uniquely (up to reordering) as a direct sum $X = \overline{X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_n}$ of generically indecomposable components $X_i \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d_i}$.*

Proof. If X is not generically indecomposable, then X lies in the union of the closed sets $\text{rep}_\Lambda^e \oplus \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d-e}$ for $0 < e < d$, and hence for some e and some irreducible components $X_1 \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^e$ and $X_2 \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d-e}$ we can write $X = \overline{X_1 \oplus X_2}$. By Noetherian induction we see that every irreducible component can be written as a direct sum of generically indecomposable components.

Suppose now that $X = \overline{X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_m} = \overline{Y_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Y_n}$, where X_i and Y_j are generically indecomposable components in some schemes of representations. Then on an open dense subset $U \subset X$ every representation can be written as $\rho \cong \rho_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \rho_m \cong \sigma_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \sigma_n$, where $\rho_i \in X_i$ and $\sigma_j \in Y_j$ are indecomposable representations. By the Krull-Remak-Schmidt Theorem we deduce that $m = n$ and, after reordering, $\rho_i \cong \sigma_i$. Thus $X_i, Y_i \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d_i}$ and $\rho_i \in X_i \cap Y_i$. On the other hand, the projection $\text{GL}_d \times X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n \rightarrow X_i$ is an open map, so $X_i \cap Y_i$ contains an open set. Thus $X_i = Y_i$. \square

5.4.1. Orbits and irreducible components. We know that if $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$, then its orbit $\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)$ is an irreducible, smooth subscheme of rep_Λ^d , and the morphism $\text{GL}_d \rightarrow \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)$ is smooth, affine and separable, and in particular a universal geometric quotient for the action of $\text{Aut}_\Lambda(M_\rho)$.

In general it is not easy to describe the R -valued points of the orbit: *a priori* we know that $\sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ lies in the orbit if and only if there exists a finitely-presented and faithfully-flat R -algebra S and $g \in \text{GL}_d(S)$ such that $\sigma = g \cdot \rho^S$. In particular, $\text{GL}_d(L)$ acts transitively on $\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)(L)$ for all algebraically closed fields L .

In fact we can do better.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$. If $D_r = L[[t]]/(t^{r+1})$ for some field L and some $r \in [0, \infty]$, then the morphism $\text{GL}_d(D_r) \rightarrow \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)(D_r)$ is onto.*

Proof. Consider first the case $r = 0$, so $D_r = L$. Let $\sigma \in \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)(L)$ and let $F = \bar{L}$ be the algebraic closure of L . We know that $\text{GL}_d(F)$ acts transitively on $\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)(F)$, so that $M_\sigma^F \cong M_\rho^F$ as modules over Λ^F . Now let N be any Λ^L -module. Then $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^F}(M_\sigma^F, N^F) \cong \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\sigma, N)^F$, so that $\dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\sigma, N) = \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\rho, N)$. It then follows by [2] that $M_\sigma \cong M_\rho^L$ as Λ^L -modules, so there exists $g \in \text{GL}_d(L)$ such that $\sigma = g \cdot \rho^L$.

Next, by **Proposition 2.13**, the morphism $T_g^{(r)} \text{GL}_d \rightarrow T_{g \cdot \rho}^{(r)} \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)$ is surjective for all $r \in [1, \infty]$ and all g in an open dense subset of GL_d . Using the group structure of GL_d we see that this necessarily holds on all of GL_d , and we have just shown that every $\sigma \in \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)(L)$ is of the form $g \cdot \rho^L$ for some $g \in \text{GL}_d(L)$. This proves that the morphism $\text{GL}_d(D_r) \rightarrow \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)(D_r)$ is always onto. \square

Using **Lemma 3.5** we recover the well-known sufficient criterion for an orbit closure to be an irreducible component.

Lemma 5.8. *Let $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$. If $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M_\rho, M_\rho) = 0$, then $\overline{\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)}$ is an irreducible component of rep_Λ^d .*

Proof. Using Voigt's Lemma our condition on ρ implies that the differential $T_1 \text{GL}_d \rightarrow T_\rho \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ is surjective, whence $T_g \text{GL}_d \rightarrow T_{g \cdot \rho} \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ is surjective for all g , so $\overline{\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)}$ is an irreducible component of rep_Λ^d by **Lemma 3.5**. \square

5.5. A refinement to dimension vectors. We begin with some notation which will also be useful in the next section. Recall that there is a closed subscheme $\text{rank}_{<s} \subset \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}$ given by

$$\text{rank}_{<s}(R) := \{f \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(R) : \text{all } s \text{ minors vanish}\}.$$

Its complement $\text{rank}_{\geq s}$ is the union of the distinguished open subschemes given by inverting the s minors, so a matrix $f \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(R)$ lies in $\text{rank}_{\geq s}(R)$ precisely when the s minors of f generate the unit ideal in R . Note that if R is a local ring, then we can simplify this to

$$\text{rank}_{\geq s}(R) := \{f \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(R) : \text{at least one } s \text{ minor of } f \text{ is invertible}\}.$$

The scheme of matrices of rank precisely s is the subscheme

$$\text{rank}_s := \text{rank}_{\leq s} \cap \text{rank}_{\geq s} \subset \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}.$$

Consider now a complete set of orthogonal idempotents $e^i \in \Lambda$, so $e^i e^j = \delta_{ij} e^i$ and $\sum_i e^i = 1$. Given a decomposition, or dimension vector, $d^\bullet = (d^1, \dots, d^n)$ and setting $d = \sum_i d^i$, we can regard matrices in $\mathbb{M}_d(R)$ as being in block form according to this dimension vector. Write E_i for the block diagonal matrix having the identity 1_{d^i} in block (i, i) and zeros elsewhere. We define the closed subscheme $\text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} = \prod_i \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^i}$ of rep_Λ^d by

$$\text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}(R) := \{\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R) : \rho(e^i) = E_i \text{ for all } i\},$$

the locally-closed subscheme $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} \subset \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ by

$$Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}(R) := \{\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R) : \rho(e^i) \in \text{rank}_{d^i}(R) \text{ for all } i\},$$

and the closed subgroup $\text{GL}_{d^\bullet} := \prod_i \text{GL}_{d^i} \leq \text{GL}_d$ by taking the block-diagonal matrices. Observe that the action of GL_d on rep_Λ^d restricts to an action of GL_{d^\bullet} on $\text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$.

The following is a slight generalisation of results in [3, 11].

- Theorem 5.9.** (1) *The $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ are both open and closed subschemes of rep_Λ^d , and $\text{rep}_\Lambda^d = \coprod_{d^\bullet} Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ is the disjoint union over all decompositions d^\bullet of d .*
(2) *If $\Lambda \cong K^n$ and the e^i are the standard basis, then $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} \cong \text{GL}_d / \text{GL}_{d^\bullet}$ is a homogeneous space, so is smooth and irreducible.*
(3) *More generally, the subscheme $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ is isomorphic to the associated fibration $\text{GL}_d \times^{\text{GL}_{d^\bullet}} \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$.*

Given a Λ^L -module M , we may therefore define the dimension vector of M to be $\underline{\dim} M = d^\bullet$, where $M \cong M_\rho$ for some $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}(L)$.

The proof of the theorem uses the following lemma, which although easy to prove, does not seem to be well-known. Given an ordered partition $I = (I_1, \dots, I_r)$ of $\{1, \dots, d\}$, we say that $\sigma \in S_d$ is an I -shuffle provided it preserves the ordering of the elements in each I_i .

Lemma 5.10. *For matrices $M_1, \dots, M_n \in \mathbb{M}_d(R)$ we have*

$$\det(M_1 + \dots + M_n) = \sum_{I, \sigma} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \Delta_{I_1 \sigma(I_1)}(M_1) \cdots \Delta_{I_n \sigma(I_n)}(M_n),$$

where the sum is taken over all ordered partitions $I = (I_1, \dots, I_n)$ of $\{1, \dots, d\}$ and all I -shuffles σ .

In particular, when $n = 2$ we can write this as

$$\det(M + N) = \sum_{0 \leq a \leq d} \sum_{\substack{I = \{i_1, \dots, i_a\} \\ J = \{j_1, \dots, j_a\}}} (-1)^{i_1 + j_1 + \dots + i_a + j_a} \Delta_{IJ}(M) \Delta_{I^c J^c}(N),$$

where I^c denotes the complement of I .

Proof. The first formula follows easily by induction, once we have proved the case for $n = 2$. Consider now the second formula. Since both sides are polynomial functions and \mathbb{M}_d is irreducible, it is enough to prove this when N is invertible. In this case we have

$$\det(M + N) = \det(MN^{-1} + 1_d) \det(N) = \sum_a \sum_{|I|=a} \Delta_{II}(MN^{-1}) \det(N).$$

Using the Cauchy-Binet Formula (see for example [4, Equation(16)]) we can write this as

$$\det(M + N) = \sum_a \sum_{|I|=|J|=a} \Delta_{IJ}(M) \Delta_{JI}(N^{-1}) \det(N).$$

Finally, using Jacobi's Identity [4, Equation (12)] we have

$$\det(M + N) = \sum_a \sum_{|I|=|J|=a} (-1)^{S(I)+S(J)} \Delta_{IJ}(M) \Delta_{I^c J^c}(N),$$

where $S(I) = \sum_{i \in I} i$. This proves the second formula.

Now let $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_a\}$ and $I^c = \{i'_1, \dots, i'_{d-a}\}$, assumed to be in increasing order, and similarly for J . Let σ be the corresponding shuffle, so that $\sigma(i_t) = j_t$ and $\sigma(i'_t) = j'_t$. Clearly $\sigma = \sigma_J \sigma_I^{-1}$, where $\sigma_I(t) = i_t$ for $1 \leq t \leq a$ and $\sigma_I(a+t) = i'_t$ for $1 \leq t \leq d-a$. Using the formula

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = (-1)^{\text{inv}(\sigma)}, \quad \text{inv}(\sigma) := |\{(i, j) : i < j, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\}|$$

we see that

$$\text{inv}(\sigma_I) = |\{(i, i') \in I \times I^c : i' < i\}| = S(I) - \binom{|I|+1}{2},$$

and hence that

$$\text{sgn}(\sigma) = \text{sgn}(\sigma_I) \text{sgn}(\sigma_J) = (-1)^{S(I)+S(J)}.$$

Thus the two formulae agree in the case $n = 2$. \square

We observe that writing a matrix $M = (m_{ij})$ as the sum $M = \sum_{i,j} m_{ij} E_{ij}$, where the E_{ij} are the usual elementary matrices, one recovers the well-known Leibniz Formula

$$\det(M) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} \text{sgn}(\sigma) m_{1\sigma(1)} m_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots m_{d\sigma(d)}.$$

Proposition 5.11. *The open subscheme*

$$Y_{\Lambda}^{\geq d^{\bullet}}(R) := \{\rho \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^d(R) : \rho(e^i) \in \text{rank}_{\geq d^i}(R) \text{ for all } i\}$$

and the closed subscheme

$$Y_{\Lambda}^{\leq d^{\bullet}}(R) := \{\rho \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^d(R) : \rho(e^i) \in \text{rank}_{\leq d^i}(R) \text{ for all } i\},$$

coincide, and both are equal to $Y_{\Lambda}^{d^{\bullet}}$. Moreover, $\text{rep}_{\Lambda}^d = \coprod_{d^{\bullet}} Y_{\Lambda}^{d^{\bullet}}$.

Proof. Since the $Y_{\Lambda}^{\geq d^{\bullet}}$ are open subschemes, by looking at L -valued points for fields L we can prove that the $Y_{\Lambda}^{\geq d^{\bullet}}$ are disjoint, that they cover rep_{Λ}^d , and that $Y_{\Lambda}^{\leq d^{\bullet}} \subset Y_{\Lambda}^{\geq d^{\bullet}}$ is a closed subscheme. To prove that we have equality, take $\rho \in Y_{\Lambda}^{\leq d^{\bullet}}(R)$. Then $\rho(e^i) = f_i \in \text{rank}_{\leq d^i}(R)$ and $\sum_i f_i = 1$. Applying the previous lemma to $\det(f_1 + \cdots + f_n)$ shows that we can write 1 as a linear combination of terms of the form $\prod_i \Delta_{I_i \sigma(I_i)}(f_i)$ where $|I_i| = d^i$. It follows that for each i , the d^i minors of f_i generate the unit ideal, so $\rho \in Y_{\Lambda}^{\geq d^{\bullet}}(R)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.9. (1) This follows immediately from the proposition above.

(2) We have $\Lambda = K^n$, so $\text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{d^{\bullet}} \cong \text{Spec } K$. This consists of the unique representation $\bar{\rho}$ such that $\bar{\rho}(e^i) = E_i$ for all i . We also have the corresponding orbit map $\pi: \text{GL}_d \rightarrow Y_{\Lambda}^{d^{\bullet}}$, $g \mapsto g \cdot \bar{\rho}$.

Let L be an algebraically-closed field and $\sigma \in Y_{\Lambda}^{d^{\bullet}}(L)$. The matrices $\sigma(e^i)$ form a complete set of orthogonal idempotents; in particular they commute, so are simultaneously

diagonalisable. It follows that there exists $g \in \mathrm{GL}_d(L)$ such that $g\sigma(e^i)g^{-1} = E_i$, so $g \cdot \sigma = \bar{\rho}^L$ and hence $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}(L) = \mathrm{Orb}_{\mathrm{GL}_d}(\bar{\rho})(L)$. Since the orbit is smooth and irreducible, we deduce that $\mathrm{Orb}_{\mathrm{GL}_d}(\bar{\rho}) = (Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet})_{\mathrm{red}}$.

It is easy to see that if $\sigma \in Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}(L)$, then $\mathrm{End}_{L^n}(M_\sigma) \cong \prod_i \mathbb{M}_{d_i}(L)$. On the other hand, $\Lambda = K^n$ is a semisimple algebra, so all extension groups vanish. Thus by Voigt's Lemma

$$\dim T_\sigma Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} = d^2 - \sum_i d_i^2 = \dim \mathrm{GL}_d - \dim \mathrm{GL}_{d^\bullet} = \dim \mathrm{Orb}_{\mathrm{GL}_d}(\bar{\rho}).$$

This proves that $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ is smooth, so equals $\mathrm{Orb}_{\mathrm{GL}_d}(\bar{\rho}) \cong \mathrm{GL}_d / \mathrm{GL}_{d^\bullet}$.

(3) The idempotents e^i induce an algebra homomorphism $K^n \rightarrow \Lambda$, and hence a morphism $\mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d \rightarrow \mathrm{rep}_{K^n}^d$. In terms of representations, this is just restriction of scalars. This restricts to a morphism $q: Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} \rightarrow Y_{K^n}^{d^\bullet} \cong \mathrm{GL}_d / \mathrm{GL}_{d^\bullet}$. In particular, for $\rho \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ we have $\rho \in \mathrm{rep}_{K^n}^{d^\bullet}(R)$ if and only if $q(\rho) = \bar{\rho}^R$. We therefore obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{GL}_d \times \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} & \xrightarrow{\phi} & Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} \\ \downarrow \mathrm{pr}_1 & & \downarrow q \\ \mathrm{GL}_d & \xrightarrow{\pi} & Y_{K^n}^{d^\bullet} \end{array}$$

where $\phi(g, \rho) := g \cdot \rho$ is constant on GL_{d^\bullet} -orbits and $\pi(g) = g \cdot \bar{\rho}$. It is easy to check that this is a pull-back diagram, and hence $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} \cong \mathrm{GL}_d \times^{\mathrm{GL}_{d^\bullet}} \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ by [Lemma 4.5](#). \square

5.5.1. Examples. Well-known examples of this situation are when we take $\Lambda = KQ/I$ to be a quotient of the path algebra of a quiver, and take e^i to be the (images of the) trivial paths in Q , so giving a complete set of primitive idempotents in Λ . We can also apply this to the tensor algebra $\Lambda \otimes_K KQ$, where we now use the idempotents e^i in KQ to get idempotents $1 \otimes e^i$ in $\Lambda \otimes_K KQ$.

Since we will also need this later, we introduce the quiver Q_n to be the linearly oriented quiver of Dynkin type \mathbb{A}_n , so that $Q_n: 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow n$ and the path algebra KQ_n is isomorphic to the subalgebra of upper-triangular matrices inside $\mathbb{M}_n(K)$. We define $\Lambda(n)$ to be the tensor algebra $\Lambda \otimes_K KQ_n$, so isomorphic to the subalgebra of upper-triangular matrices inside $\mathbb{M}_n(\Lambda)$, and $\Gamma \cong \Lambda^n$ is the subalgebra of diagonal matrices.

Observe that a $\Lambda(n)$ -module can be thought of as a sequence $U^1 \xrightarrow{f^1} U^2 \xrightarrow{f^2} \dots \xrightarrow{f^{n-1}} U^n$ in the category of Λ -modules, which we can write as a pair (U^\bullet, f^\bullet) . Thus fixing a dimension vector d^\bullet corresponds to fixing the dimensions $\dim U^i = d^i$ and we have a closed immersion

$$\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(n)}^{d^\bullet} \subset \prod_i \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d^i} \times \prod_i \mathbb{M}_{d^{i+1} \times d^i},$$

where

$$\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(n)}^{d^\bullet}(R) = \{(\rho^\bullet, f^\bullet) : f^i \rho^i = \rho^{i+1} f^i \text{ for all } i\}.$$

Note that the projection

$$\pi: \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(n)}^{d^\bullet} \rightarrow \prod_i \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d^i}$$

has fibres $\pi^{-1}(\rho^\bullet) \cong \prod_i \mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^R}(M_{\rho^i}, M_{\rho^{i+1}})$.

We remark that both [Theorem 5.5](#) and [Theorem 5.6](#) can be refined to the case when we consider dimension vectors (with respect to some complete set of orthogonal idempotents), as can [Lemma 5.8](#).

In fact, since $\mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d = \coprod_{d^\bullet} Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$, the set of irreducible components of rep_Λ^d is the union of the sets of irreducible components of the $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$. On the other hand, consider the morphism $\mathrm{GL}_d \times \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} \rightarrow Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$. All fibres are isomorphic to GL_{d^\bullet} , so are irreducible of the same dimension. It follows that the preimage of an irreducible subset of $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ is again irreducible (c.f. [\[16, Theorem 11.14\]](#)). We obtain in this manner a bijection between the irreducible

GL_d -invariant subsets of $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ and the irreducible GL_d -invariant subsets of $\mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$. Since each irreducible component is invariant under the group action, this restricts to a bijection between the irreducible components of $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$ and of $\mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$.

6. SUBSCHEMES DETERMINED BY HOMOMORPHISMS

We can generalise the previous result to subschemes parameterising those representations having a fixed number of homomorphisms to a predetermined module. Examples of this situation will be given at the end of the section.

We keep the same assumptions that K is a perfect field and $\Lambda := K\langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle / I$ is a finitely-generated algebra.

6.1. Schemes of modules determined by homomorphisms. Fix a representation $\tau \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^n(K)$ and write $M = M_\tau$. For any K -algebra R we thus obtain the representation $\tau^R \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^n(R)$ and the corresponding Λ^R -module $M^R = M \otimes_K R$. Recall that

$$\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,n)}(R) = \{(\rho, \sigma, \phi) \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(R) \times \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^n(R) \times \mathbb{M}_{n \times d}(R) : \phi\rho = \sigma\phi\}.$$

Thus the construction

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)}(R) &= \{(\rho, \sigma, \phi) \in \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,n)}(R) : \sigma = \tau^R\} \\ &\cong \{(\rho, \phi) \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(R) \times \mathbb{M}_{n \times d}(R) : \phi\rho = \tau^R\phi\} \end{aligned}$$

defines a closed subscheme of $\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,n)}$, and the natural projection $\pi: \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)} \rightarrow \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d$ is of finite type. Moreover, for $\rho \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ we have $\pi^{-1}(\rho) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^R}(M_\rho, M^R)$. Hence by [Proposition 5.3](#) we have a locally-closed subset $X_{d,u} \subset \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d$ such that for any field L

$$X_{d,u}(L) := \{\rho \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(L) : \dim_L \mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\rho, M^L) = u\}.$$

In order to provide $X_{d,u}$ with the structure of a scheme we will use instead the following description. Given $\rho \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ we obtain a linear map

$$\Phi(\rho): \mathbb{M}_{n \times d}(R) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{n \times d}(R)^N, \quad \phi \mapsto (\phi\rho_i - \tau_i\phi),$$

which we regard as a matrix $\Phi(\rho) \in \mathbb{M}_{dnN \times dn}(R)$. The coefficients of this matrix are polynomials of degree at most one in the coefficients of ρ , and hence we get a linear morphism of schemes

$$\Phi: \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{dnN \times dn}, \quad \rho \mapsto \Phi(\rho).$$

We set $X_{d,u}$ to be the preimage of the subscheme $\mathrm{rank}_{dn-u} \subset \mathbb{M}_{dnN \times dn}$.

It is clear that the action of GL_d on rep_Λ^d restricts to an action on $X_{d,u}$. Moreover, the direct sum map induces a morphism

$$\Theta: \mathrm{GL}_{d+e} \times X_{d,u} \times X_{e,v} \rightarrow X_{d+e,u+v}, \quad (g, \rho, \sigma) \mapsto g \cdot (\rho \oplus \sigma).$$

To see this, we regard matrices in $\mathbb{M}_{n \times (d+e)}$ in block form. Then for $\rho \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$ and $\sigma \in \mathrm{rep}_\Lambda^e(R)$ we have

$$\Theta(\rho \oplus \sigma)(\phi, \psi) = ((\phi\rho_i - \tau_i\phi, \psi\sigma_i - \tau_i\sigma)) = (\Phi(\rho)(\phi), \Phi(\sigma)(\psi)).$$

Thus $\Phi(\rho \oplus \sigma)$ and $\Phi(\rho) \oplus \Phi(\sigma)$ are equivalent matrices, so have the same rank.

In the notation of [Corollary 4.11](#) we have the smooth, connected groups $G = \mathrm{GL}_{d+e}$ and $H = \mathrm{GL}_d \times \mathrm{GL}_e$, acting on the schemes $Y = X_{d+e,u+v}$ and $X = X_{d,u} \times X_{e,v}$, and conditions (1) and (2) again both hold.

6.2. Jet spaces.

Lemma 6.1. *Let $\rho \in X_{d,u}(L)$ and $\hat{\rho} := \rho + \sum_i \xi_i t^i \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(D_r)$, where as usual $D_r := L[t]/(t^{r+1})$. Then $\hat{\rho} \in X_{d,u}(D_r)$ if and only if the corresponding representation*

$$\tilde{\rho} := \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \xi_1 & \xi_2 & \cdots & \xi_r \\ 0 & \rho & \xi_1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \xi_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \rho & \xi_1 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}$$

lies in $X_{(r+1)d, (r+1)u}(L)$.

Proof. The idea is to relate the ranks of the two matrices

$$\Phi(\hat{\rho}) \in \mathbb{M}_{dnN \times dn}(D_r) \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi(\tilde{\rho}) \in \mathbb{M}_{(r+1)dnN \times (r+1)dn}(L).$$

We know that $\Phi(\rho)$ has rank $s := dn - u$, so we can find invertible matrices P and Q such that

$$P\Phi(\rho)Q = N_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where 1_s is the identity matrix of size s .

Since $X_{d,u}$ is a fibre product of rep_Λ^d and rank_s , we know that $\hat{\rho} \in X_{d,u}(D_r)$ if and only if all $s+1$ minors of the matrix $\Phi(\hat{\rho})$ vanish, and (since D_r is local) at least one s minor is invertible. Next, Φ is linear, so we can write $\Phi(\rho) = \Phi_1(\rho) - \Phi_0$ with Φ_1 homogeneous of degree 1. Thus $\Phi(\rho + \sum_i \xi_i t^i) = \Phi(\rho) + \sum_i \Phi_1(\xi_i) t^i$. Set

$$P\Phi_1(\xi_i)Q = N_i = \begin{pmatrix} A_i & B_i \\ C_i & D_i \end{pmatrix}$$

and write $A := \sum_{i \geq 1} A_i t^i$, and similarly for B, C and D . Then

$$P\Phi(\hat{\rho})Q = P\Phi(\rho + \sum_i \xi_i t^i)Q = N_0 + \sum_i N_i t^i = \begin{pmatrix} 1_s + A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

As N_0 has rank s it is enough to ask that all $s+1$ minors of the matrix $\sum_{i \geq 0} N_i t^i$ vanish. Now, $1_s + A$ is an invertible matrix, with inverse $1_s + Z$ say, where $Z = \sum_i Z_i t^i$. We obtain that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_s & 0 \\ -C & 1_u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1_s + Z & 0 \\ 0 & 1_u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1_s + A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_s & (1_s + Z)B \\ 0 & D - C(1_s + Z)B \end{pmatrix},$$

and so all $s+1$ minors vanish if and only if $D = C(1_s + Z)B$.

On the other hand, consider the representation $\tilde{\rho}$. In this case we have the map

$$\Phi: \text{rep}_\Lambda^{(r+1)d} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{(r+1)dnN \times (r+1)dn},$$

sending an $(r+1)$ -tuple of matrices $\phi := (\phi_0, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_r)$ to $(\phi \tilde{\rho}_i - \tau_i \phi)$. Thus $\Phi(\tilde{\rho})$ is equivalent to the following block matrix, with each block belonging to $\mathbb{M}_{dnN \times dn}(L)$,

$$\Phi(\tilde{\rho}) = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi(\rho) & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \Phi_1(\xi_1) & \Phi(\rho) & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \Phi_1(\xi_2) & \Phi_1(\xi_1) & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \Phi(\rho) & 0 \\ \Phi_1(\xi_r) & \cdots & \Phi_1(\xi_2) & \Phi_1(\xi_1) & \Phi(\rho) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Multiplying on the left by a matrix having copies of P on the diagonal, and on the right by a matrix having copies of Q on the diagonal, we obtain the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ N_1 & N_0 & \ddots & & \vdots \\ N_2 & N_1 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & N_0 & 0 \\ N_r & \cdots & N_2 & N_1 & N_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Next, using the decomposition of each N_i into a block matrix and rearranging, we get that $\Phi(\tilde{\rho})$ is equivalent to $\begin{pmatrix} 1_{(r+1)s} + \tilde{A} & \tilde{B} \\ \tilde{C} & \tilde{D} \end{pmatrix}$, where

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ A_1 & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ A_2 & A_1 & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_r & \cdots & A_2 & A_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

and similarly for \tilde{B} , \tilde{C} and \tilde{D} . Thus

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_{(r+1)s} & 0 \\ -\tilde{C} & 1_{(r+1)u} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1_{(r+1)s} + \tilde{Z} & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{(r+1)u} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1_{(r+1)s} + \tilde{A} & \tilde{B} \\ \tilde{C} & \tilde{D} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{(r+1)s} & (1_{(r+1)s} + \tilde{Z})\tilde{B} \\ 0 & \tilde{D} - \tilde{C}(1_{(r+1)s} + \tilde{Z})\tilde{B} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We conclude that all $(r+1)s+1$ minors vanish if and only if $\tilde{D} = \tilde{C}(1_{(r+1)s} + \tilde{Z})\tilde{B}$.

Finally, since $D = C(1_s + Z)B$ if and only if $\tilde{D} = \tilde{C}(1_{(r+1)s} + \tilde{Z})\tilde{B}$, the result follows. \square

Note that, for $r = 1$, the lemma implies that

$$T_\rho X_{d,u} = X_{2d,2u}(L) \cap T_\rho \text{rep}_\Lambda^d,$$

where we have used the identification of $T_\rho \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$ with a subset of $\text{rep}_\Lambda^{2d}(L)$. This gives

$$T_\rho X_{d,u} = \text{Der}_{2u}(\rho, \rho) := \{\xi \in \text{Der}(\rho, \rho) : \dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\xi, M^L) = 2u\}.$$

More generally, given $\rho \in X_{d,u}(L)$ and $\sigma \in X_{e,v}(L)$, set

$$\text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) := \{\xi \in \text{Der}(\rho, \sigma) : \dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\xi, M^L) = u+v\},$$

and let $E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) \subset \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(M_\rho, M_\sigma)$ be the image of $\text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$.

6.2.1. Voigt's Lemma. We begin with the following analogue of Voigt's Lemma.

Lemma 6.2. *Let $\rho \in X_{d,u}(L)$ and $\sigma \in X_{e,v}(L)$. Then $\text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) \subset \text{Der}(\rho, \sigma)$ is a subspace, and we have an exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\rho, M_\sigma) \longrightarrow \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\delta_{\rho,\sigma}} \text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_{\rho,\sigma}} E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Proof. For each $\xi \in \text{Der}(\rho, \sigma)$ we have a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M_\sigma \rightarrow M_\xi \rightarrow M_\rho \rightarrow 0$. Applying $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(-, M^L)$ and comparing dimensions we see that $\xi \in \text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$ if and only if, for every Λ^L -homomorphism $\phi: M_\sigma \rightarrow M^L$, there exists an L -linear map $\psi: M_\rho \rightarrow M^L$ such that $\phi\xi = \tau\psi - \psi\rho$, so lies in the image of $\Phi(\rho)$. It is now clear that $\text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$ is a subspace of $\text{Der}(\rho, \sigma)$. Moreover, it contains the image of $\delta_{\rho,\sigma}$, since if $\xi = \gamma\rho - \sigma\gamma$, then given $\phi: M_\sigma \rightarrow M^L$ we can take $\psi := \phi\gamma$. \square

We next want to investigate how these maps interact with the direct sum morphism. For this we will need the following easy lemma.

Lemma 6.3. *Set $\dim \operatorname{Hom}_\Lambda(X, M) = x$ and $\dim \operatorname{Hom}_\Lambda(Y, M) = y$. Let N be any module filtered by a copies of X and b copies of Y (so N has a filtration with precisely these subquotients in some order). Then $\dim \operatorname{Hom}_\Lambda(N, M) \leq ax + by$. Moreover, if we have equality for N , then we have equality for all submodules of $U \leq N$ such that both U and N/U are filtered by copies of X and Y .*

Proof. Suppose we have a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow 0$ such that N_i is filtered by a_i copies of X and b_i copies of Y , so that $a = a_1 + a_2$ and $b = b_1 + b_2$. By induction on dimension we know that $\dim \operatorname{Hom}_\Lambda(N_i, M) \leq a_i x + b_i y$, and since $\dim \operatorname{Hom}_\Lambda(N, M) \leq \dim \operatorname{Hom}_\Lambda(N_1, M) + \dim \operatorname{Hom}_\Lambda(N_2, M)$ we get the result for N . Conversely, if we have equality for N , then we must also have equality for both N_1 and N_2 . \square

Lemma 6.4. *Let $\rho \in X_{d,u}(L)$ and $\sigma \in X_{e,v}(L)$. Then the standard decomposition*

$$T_{\rho \oplus \sigma} \operatorname{rep}_\Lambda^{d+e} \cong \operatorname{Der}(\rho, \rho) \times \operatorname{Der}(\sigma, \sigma) \times \operatorname{Der}(\rho, \sigma) \times \operatorname{Der}(\sigma, \rho)$$

restricts to a decomposition

$$T_{\rho \oplus \sigma} X_{d+e, u+v} \cong \operatorname{Der}_{2u}(\rho, \rho) \times \operatorname{Der}_{2v}(\sigma, \sigma) \times \operatorname{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) \times \operatorname{Der}_{u+v}(\sigma, \rho),$$

which in turn induces a decomposition of the extension groups

$$E_{2(u+v)}(\rho \oplus \sigma, \rho \oplus \sigma) \cong E_{2u}(\rho, \rho) \times E_{2v}(\sigma, \sigma) \times E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) \times E_{u+v}(\sigma, \rho).$$

Proof. By comparing dimensions of homomorphisms to M^L it is clear that each factor on the right is a subspace of the tangent space $T_{\rho \oplus \sigma} X_{d+e, u+v}$. Conversely, suppose we have a tangent vector $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{11} & \xi_{12} \\ \xi_{21} & \xi_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, so the module $N := M_\xi$ corresponds to the representation

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \rho & 0 & \xi_{11} & \xi_{12} \\ 0 & \sigma & \xi_{21} & \xi_{22} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \rho & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma \end{array} \right).$$

Let $U \leq V \leq N$ be the submodules corresponding to the subrepresentations given by the first row and column, respectively the first three rows and columns. Then V/U corresponds to the representation $\begin{pmatrix} \sigma & \xi_{21} \\ 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}$, so is isomorphic to $M_{\xi_{21}}$, and since $U, V/U, N/V$ are all filtered by copies of M_ρ and M_σ , we can apply [Lemma 6.3](#) to deduce that $\dim_L \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(V/U, M) = u + v$. Thus $\xi_{21} \in \operatorname{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$ as required. The other cases are entirely analogous. \square

In the notation of [Corollary 4.11](#),

$$N_{X, \rho \oplus \sigma} \cong E_{2u}(\rho, \rho) \times E_{2v}(\sigma, \sigma)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Y, \rho \oplus \sigma} &\cong E_{2(u+v)}(\rho \oplus \sigma, \rho \oplus \sigma) \\ &\cong E_{2u}(\rho, \rho) \times E_{2v}(\sigma, \sigma) \times E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) \times E_{u+v}(\sigma, \rho). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the map $\theta_{\rho, \sigma}: N_{X, \rho \oplus \sigma} \rightarrow N_{Y, \rho \oplus \sigma}$ induced by the differential $d_{\rho, \sigma} \Theta$ is just the canonical embedding. It follows that condition (3) of the corollary is also satisfied, so Θ is separable. Moreover, $\theta_{\rho, \sigma}$ is surjective if and only if $E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) = 0 = E_{u+v}(\sigma, \rho)$.

6.2.2. Upper semi-continuity.

Lemma 6.5. *The function on $X_{d,u} \times X_{e,v}$ sending an L -valued point (ρ, σ) to $\dim_L E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$ is upper semi-continuous.*

Proof. Consider the scheme $\text{Der}_{u+v}(d, e) := \text{Der}(d, e) \cap X_{d+e, u+v}$ together with the projection π to $\text{rep}_\Lambda^d \times \text{rep}_\Lambda^e$. The fibre over a point $(\rho, \sigma) \in X_{d,u}(L) \times X_{e,v}(L)$ is $\text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$, so we can apply [Corollary 2.3](#) to deduce that the function $(\rho, \sigma) \mapsto \dim_L \text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$ is upper semi-continuous on $X_{d,u} \times X_{e,v}$. By the analogue of Voigt's Lemma, [Lemma 6.2](#),

$$\dim_L E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) = \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_\rho, M_\sigma) + \dim_L \text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma) - de,$$

so this function is also upper semi-continuous. \square

As before, if K is algebraically closed and $X \subset X_{d,u}$ and $Y \subset X_{e,v}$ are irreducible, then we write $e_{u+v}(X, Y)$ for the generic, or minimal, value of $\dim_L E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$ for $(\rho, \sigma) \in (X \times Y)(L)$.

6.2.3. Surjectivity of the differential.

Consider the direct sum morphism

$$\Theta: \text{GL}_{d+e} \times X_{d,u} \times X_{e,v} \longrightarrow X_{d+e, u+v}$$

and in particular the induced morphisms on jet spaces

$$d_{\rho, \sigma}^{(r)} \Theta: T_1^{(r)} \text{GL}_{d+e} \times T_\rho^{(r)} X_{d,u} \times T_\sigma^{(r)} X_{e,v} \longrightarrow T_{\rho \oplus \sigma}^{(r)} X_{d+e, u+v}.$$

Proposition 6.6. *The following are equivalent for $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(L)$ and $\sigma \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(L)$.*

- (1) $d_{\rho, \sigma}^{(r)} \Theta$ is surjective for all r .
- (2) $d_{\rho, \sigma}^{(\infty)} \Theta$ is surjective.
- (3) $\theta_{\rho, \sigma}$ is surjective.

In particular, condition (4) of [Corollary 4.11](#) holds true.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2): Since Θ is separable, this follows from [Proposition 3.4](#) (3) \Rightarrow (2).

(2) \Rightarrow (3): As before, if $\xi \in \text{Der}_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$ induces a non-split extension, then $(\rho \oplus \sigma) + \xi t \in T_{\rho \oplus \sigma}^{(\infty)} X_{d+e, u+v}$ but is not in the image of $d_{\rho, \sigma}^{(\infty)} \Theta$.

(3) \Rightarrow (1): We keep the same notation as in the proof of [Proposition 5.4](#), so we are given a representation $\widehat{\rho \oplus \sigma} \in X_{d+e, u+v}(D_r)$, corresponding to a module N . Note that $\dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(N, M^L) = (r+1)(u+v)$ by [Lemma 6.1](#). We can again consider the submodules $U \leq V$, and observe that U , V/U and N/V are all filtered by copies of M_ρ and M_σ . Next apply [Lemma 6.3](#) to deduce that $\dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(V/U, M^L) = u+v$, so the extension $0 \rightarrow M_\sigma \rightarrow V/U \rightarrow M_\rho \rightarrow 0$ lies in $E_{u+v}(\rho, \sigma)$. Now apply the analogue of Voigt's Lemma, [Lemma 6.2](#), and induction to deduce as before that $\widehat{\rho \oplus \sigma}$ is conjugate to some $\hat{\rho} \oplus \hat{\sigma}$ with $\hat{\rho} \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(D_r)$ and $\hat{\sigma} \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^e(D_r)$. Using [Lemma 6.3](#) once more we conclude that $\hat{\rho} \in X_{d,u}(D_r)$ and $\hat{\sigma} \in X_{e,v}(D_r)$, proving that $d_{\rho, \sigma} \Theta^{(r)}$ is surjective. \square

6.3. Irreducible Components. We can now state the analogues of [Theorems 5.5](#) and [5.6](#) for the schemes $X_{d,u}$. After making the obvious changes, the proofs go through exactly as before.

Theorem 6.7. *Let K be an algebraically-closed field, Λ a finitely-generated K -algebra, and $\tau \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^n(K)$. Let $X \subset X_{d,u}$ and $Y \subset X_{e,v}$ be irreducible components. Then the closure $\overline{X \oplus Y}$ of the image of $\text{GL}_{d+e} \times X \times Y$ is an irreducible component of $X_{d+e, u+v}$ if and only if $e_{u+v}(X, Y) = 0 = e_{u+v}(Y, X)$.*

Theorem 6.8. *Every irreducible component $X \subset X_{d,u}$ can be written uniquely (up to reordering) as a direct sum $X = \overline{X_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \overline{X_n}$ of generically indecomposable components $X_i \subset X_{d_i, u_i}$, where $d = \sum_i d_i$ and $u = \sum_i u_i$.*

We observe that both of these theorems can again be refined to the case when we consider dimension vectors (with respect to some complete set of orthogonal idempotents).

6.3.1. Remarks. There is an analogous result whereby one considers the covariant functor $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(M_\tau, -)$, and hence obtains a scheme $X'_{d,u}$. By taking intersections, one can consider subschemes given by fixing the dimensions of the homomorphism spaces to and from fixed sets of modules.

As an example, if Λ is finite dimensional, then we can take a complete set of indecomposable projective modules, say $P_i = \Lambda e^i$ where the e^i form a complete set of orthogonal idempotents. Fixing the dimensions d^i of $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_i, -)$ we recover the scheme $Y_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} = \text{GL}_d \times^{\text{GL}_{d^\bullet}} \text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet}$.

Alternatively, fix a projective resolution $\cdots \rightarrow P^1 \rightarrow P^0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow 0$ for a simple S , say with syzygies Ω^i . Then $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^{r+1}(S, M) = 0$ if and only if $\dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\Omega^r \oplus \Omega^{r+1}, M) = \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P^r, M)$. Thus by fixing these dimensions for each simple we obtain a stratification of the subscheme of modules having a fixed projective dimension.

On the other hand, taking representatives of the preprojective and preinjective indecomposables (up to a suitably large dimension), and fixing the dimensions of the homomorphism spaces to the preprojectives and from the preinjectives, one can consider subschemes parameterising modules with a prescribed preprojective and preinjective component. For representation-finite algebras, this recovers the stratification of rep_Λ^d into GL_d -orbits.

Now suppose that $\Lambda = KQ$ is the path algebra of a quiver Q without oriented cycles, so that Λ is finite dimensional. Each module M has a standard resolution $0 \rightarrow P_1 \xrightarrow{\phi_M} P_0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$. If the Euler form vanishes, so $\langle \underline{\dim} M, d^\bullet \rangle = 0$, then $\dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_0, N) = \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(P_1, N)$ for all modules N of dimension vector d^\bullet . The semi-invariant c_M is then the morphism $\text{rep}_\Lambda^{d^\bullet} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1$, $N \mapsto \det \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\phi_M, N)$. Note that $c_M(N) = 0$ if and only if $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(M, N) \neq 0$, so has a stratification by the schemes $X'_{d^\bullet, u}$ for $u \geq 1$. One is often interested in studying the zero set of all homogeneous semi-invariants of non-zero weight, and this again has a stratification by intersections of such schemes.

7. GRASSMANNIANS OF SUBMODULES

Our next application is to Grassmannians of submodules, which are projective schemes parameterising the d -dimensional submodules of a fixed Λ -module.

Again, K will denote a perfect field and $\Lambda = K\langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle / I$ a finitely-generated K -algebra.

7.1. Grassmannians. Let M be an m -dimensional vector space over K . Then the Grassmannian of d -dimensional subspaces of M is the projective scheme given by

$$\text{Gr}_K \binom{M}{d}(R) := \{R\text{-module direct summands } U \leq M^R \text{ of rank } d\}.$$

If now $M = M_\tau$ for some representation $\tau \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$, then the Grassmannian of d -dimensional submodules of M is the closed subscheme given by

$$\text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{M}{d}(R) := \left\{ U \in \text{Gr}_K \binom{M}{d}(R) : \tau^R(U) \subset U \right\}.$$

As usual we have written τ^R for the corresponding representation in $\text{rep}_\Lambda^d(R)$.

It will be useful to consider the following construction of the Grassmannian as a geometric quotient. Recall that we have the open subscheme of $\mathbb{M}_{m \times d}$ given via

$$\begin{aligned} \text{inj}_{m \times d}(R) &:= \text{rank}_d(R) \\ &= \{f \in \mathbb{M}_{m \times d}(R) : \text{the } d \text{ minors of } f \text{ generate the unit ideal in } R\}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if R is local, then $f \in \text{inj}_{m \times d}(R)$ if and only if some d minor of f is invertible.

The free GL_d action on $\mathbb{M}_{m \times d}$, $(g, f) \mapsto g \cdot f := fg^{-1}$, restricts to an action on this open subscheme, and the map

$$\pi: \mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_K \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right), \quad \theta \mapsto \mathrm{Im}(f)$$

is a principal GL_d -bundle. Thus $\mathrm{Gr}_K \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cong \mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} / \mathrm{GL}_d$ is isomorphic to the quotient faisceau, by [Lemma 4.6](#), so in particular is a universal geometric quotient.

Explicitly, let $J \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ be a subset of size d . Identifying $M \cong K^m$, let $V_J \leq K^m$ be the subspace spanned by the basis elements e_i for $i \notin J$. Then the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}_K \left(\begin{smallmatrix} m \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \mathrm{Gr}_K \left(\begin{smallmatrix} K^m \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ is covered by the open subschemes \mathcal{U}_J , having as R -valued points those U such that $U \oplus V_J^R = R^m$. Next observe that $\pi^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_J) = D(\Delta_J)$, the distinguished open subscheme given by the minor Δ_J . To see that π is trivial over \mathcal{U}_J let $\alpha_J: \mathbb{M}_{m \times d} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_d$ be the trivial vector bundle given by restricting to the rows indexed by J , so that $\Delta_J(f) = \det(\alpha_J(f))$. Define $U_J \subset \mathbb{M}_{m \times d}$ by taking those f such that $\alpha_J(f) = 1_d$ is the identity matrix. Then there is an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{GL}_d \times U_J \xrightarrow{\sim} D(\Delta_J), \quad (g, f) \mapsto fg^{-1}$$

with inverse $f \mapsto (\alpha_J(f)^{-1}, f\alpha_J(f)^{-1})$. This induces an isomorphism $U_J \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}_J$; the inverse sends U to the matrix with columns u_j for $j \in J$, where $e_j = (u_j, v_j) \in U \oplus V_J$.

Note also that $U_J \cong \mathcal{U}_J \cong \mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times d}$ is an affine scheme. For, let $\alpha'_J: \mathbb{M}_{m \times d} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times d}$ be the trivial vector bundle given by taking the rows not in J , and having zero section σ . Also, write E for the matrix such that $\alpha_J(E) = 1_d$ and $\alpha'_J(E) = 0$. Then we have the isomorphism $\mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times d} \xrightarrow{\sim} U_J$, $f \mapsto E + \alpha'_J(f)$.

We can emulate this construction for the Grassmannian of d -dimensional submodules of M as follows. Recall the scheme

$$\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,m)}(R) := \{(\rho, \sigma, f) \in \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda}^d(R) \times \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda}^m(R) \times \mathbb{M}_{m \times d}(R) : f\rho = \sigma f\}$$

and its closed subscheme

$$\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)}(R) := \{(\rho, \sigma, f) \in \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,m)}(R) : \sigma = \tau^R\} \cong \{(\rho, f) : f\rho = \tau^R f\}.$$

We can therefore consider the open subscheme $\mathrm{rep\,inj}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)}$ of $\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)}$ given by

$$\mathrm{rep\,inj}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)}(R) := \{(\rho, f) \in \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)}(R) : f \in \mathrm{inj}_{m \times d}(R)\}.$$

We will often abuse notation and simply write $\mathrm{rep\,inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,M)}$ instead of $\mathrm{rep\,inj}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,\tau)}$.

Lemma 7.1. *The map*

$$\iota: \mathrm{rep\,inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,M)} \rightarrow \mathrm{inj}_{m \times d}, \quad (\rho, f) \mapsto f,$$

is a closed immersion.

Proof. Since f is injective, there is at most one ρ such that $(\rho, f) \in \mathrm{rep\,inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,M)}$. Such a ρ exists if and only if the composite $C(f)\tau f = 0$, where $C(f)$ is any cokernel for f . Locally we can choose cokernels as follows. Given $J \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ of size d we have the minor Δ_J and the trivial vector bundle $\alpha_J: \mathbb{M}_{m \times d} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_d$ described above. We also have $\alpha'_J: \mathbb{M}_{m \times d} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times d}$ given by taking the rows not in J . Dually we have trivial vector bundles $\mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times d}$ and $\mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times m} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{m-d}$ by taking the columns in J , respectively the columns not in J , so let β_J and β'_J be the respective zero sections. Then

$$C(f): D(\Delta_J) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times m}, \quad f \mapsto \beta'_J(I) - \beta_J(\alpha'_J(f)\alpha_J(f)^{-1}),$$

is a morphism of schemes such that $C(f)$ is a cokernel for f . We may therefore define a closed subscheme $V_J \subset D(\Delta_J)$ by requiring that $C(f)\tau f = 0$. Then the morphism $\iota: \mathrm{rep\,inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,M)} \rightarrow \mathrm{inj}_{m \times d}$ restricts to an isomorphism $\iota^{-1}(D(\Delta_J)) \xrightarrow{\sim} V_J$. Since the $D(\Delta_J)$ cover $\mathrm{inj}_{m \times d}$, the result follows from [\[9, I §2 Corollary 4.9\]](#). \square

The group GL_d again acts freely via $g \cdot (\rho, f) := (g \cdot \rho, g \cdot f) = (g\rho g^{-1}, fg^{-1})$ and the morphism ι is GL_d -equivariant. Using [Lemma 4.7](#) we conclude that the morphism

$$\pi: \mathrm{rep\,inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right), \quad (\rho, \theta) \mapsto \mathrm{Im}(f)$$

is again a principal GL_d -bundle.

7.2. Principal bundles. The aim of this section is to relate the direct sum morphism for Grassmannians to the direct sum morphism for the schemes $\mathrm{rep\,inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}$, which are easier to work with when computing jet spaces. In fact we will show that one of these direct sum morphisms satisfies the conditions of [Corollary 4.11](#) if and only the other does, and that they both induce the same maps θ_x .

We have the group scheme

$$G = G_1 \times G_2 = \mathrm{GL}_{d+e} \times \mathrm{Aut}_\Lambda(M \oplus N)$$

acting on the scheme

$$Y = \mathrm{rep\,inj}_\Lambda^{(d+e, M \oplus N)}$$

and the closed subgroup

$$H = H_1 \times H_2 = (\mathrm{GL}_d \times \mathrm{GL}_e) \times (\mathrm{Aut}_\Lambda(M) \times \mathrm{Aut}_\Lambda(N))$$

acting on the closed subscheme

$$X = \mathrm{rep\,inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \times \mathrm{rep\,inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)}.$$

Note that the closed immersion $X \rightarrow Y$ is just the restriction of the closed immersion for $\Lambda(2)$ -representations

$$\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,m)} \times \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(e,n)} \rightarrow \mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d+e, m+n)}$$

described earlier, but using the refinement to dimension vectors. Similarly the action of G on Y is the restriction of the action of

$$\mathrm{GL}_{(d+e, m+n)} = \mathrm{GL}_{d+e} \times \mathrm{GL}_{m+n}$$

on $\mathrm{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d+e, m+n)}$, and the direct sum morphism for $\Lambda(2)$ -representations restricts to a morphism

$$\Theta: G \times X \rightarrow Y.$$

It follows immediately that this morphism satisfies conditions (1) and (2) of [Corollary 4.11](#).

We also have the principal bundles

$$\pi_Y: Y \rightarrow Y/G_1 = \mathrm{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d+e \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

and

$$\pi_X: X \rightarrow X/H_1 = \mathrm{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) \times \mathrm{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e \end{smallmatrix} \right).$$

We therefore get an induced action of G_2 on Y/G_1 , and an action of H_2 on X/G_1 . Moreover, since principal bundles are quotients in the category of faisceaux, [Lemma 4.6](#), the H_1 -invariant morphism $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y/G_1$ induces a morphism $\iota: X/H_1 \rightarrow Y/G_1$, which is again a closed immersion.

To see this let $J \subset \{1, \dots, m+n\}$ be any subset of size $d+e$ and write $J = J_1 \amalg J_2$ where $J_1 = J \cap \{1, \dots, m\}$. If J_1 is not of size d , then $\iota^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_J) = \emptyset$. If, on the other hand, J_1 has size d , then $\iota^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_J) \cong \mathcal{U}_{J_1} \times \mathcal{U}_{J_2}$. Writing these as affine schemes, we obtain the morphism $\mathbb{M}_{(m-d) \times d} \times \mathbb{M}_{(n-e) \times e} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{(m-d+n-e) \times (d+e)}$ given by taking the block diagonal matrices, which we know is a closed immersion. Thus ι is a closed immersion by [\[9, I §2 Corollary 4.9\]](#).

The direct sum morphism induces a morphism

$$\Theta: G_2 \times X/H_1 \rightarrow Y/G_1,$$

so a morphism

$$\Theta: \operatorname{Aut}_\Lambda(M \oplus N) \times \operatorname{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} M \\ d \end{pmatrix} \times \operatorname{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} N \\ e \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \operatorname{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d+e \end{pmatrix}.$$

This again satisfies conditions (1) and (2) of [Corollary 4.11](#). To see this, note that the projection $H_1 \times H_2 \rightarrow H_2$ induces a group isomorphism $\operatorname{Stab}_H(x) \rightarrow \operatorname{Stab}_{H_2}(\pi_X(x))$ for each $x \in X(L)$, so (1) holds. (It is injective, since if $(h_1, h_2), (h'_1, h_2)$ both fix x , then $h_1^{-1}h'_1$ fixes $h_2 \cdot x$, whence $h_1 = h'_1$. It is surjective, since if h_2 fixes $\pi_X(x)$, then $h_2 \cdot x$ maps to $\pi_X(x)$, so $h_2 \cdot x = h_1^{-1} \cdot x$ for some $h_1 \in H_1$, whence (h_1, h_2) fixes x .) For (2) we just need to observe that there is a bijection between the H_2 -orbits on X/H_1 and the H -orbits on X .

As for the third and fourth conditions, we observe that for all $x \in X(L)$ and all $r \in [1, \infty]$ the morphism

$$\pi_X: T_x^{(r)}X \rightarrow T_{\pi_X(x)}^{(r)}(X/H_1)$$

is surjective, with fibres the orbits under the action of the group $T_1^{(r)}H_1$ (viewed as a subgroup of $H_1(D_r)$). This follows from the local triviality of π_X together with the fact that D_r is a local ring.

When $r = 1$ we deduce that there is an exact commutative diagram (of vector spaces over L)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & T_1H_1 & \longrightarrow & T_1H & \longrightarrow & T_1H_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & T_1H_1 & \longrightarrow & T_xX & \longrightarrow & T_{\pi_X(x)}(X/H_1) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

so the Snake Lemma yields the isomorphism $N_{X,x} \cong N_{X/H_1, \pi_X(x)}$. Similarly $N_{Y,x} \cong N_{Y/G_1, \pi_Y(x)}$, and so we can identify the two linear maps

$$\theta_x: N_{X,x} \rightarrow N_{Y,x} \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_x: N_{X/H_1, \pi_X(x)} \rightarrow N_{Y/G_1, \pi_Y(x)}.$$

On the other hand, when $r = \infty$, we have the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_1^{(\infty)}G \times T_x^{(\infty)}X & \longrightarrow & T_1^{(\infty)}G_2 \times T_{\pi_X(x)}^{(\infty)}(X/H_1) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ T_x^{(\infty)}Y & \longrightarrow & T_{\pi_Y(x)}^{(\infty)}(Y/G_1) \end{array}$$

and the left-hand map is surjective if and only if the right-hand map is surjective.

For, the upper and lower maps are both surjective, so if the left-hand map is surjective, so too is the right-hand map. Conversely, suppose the right-hand map is surjective and consider $y \in T_x^{(\infty)}Y$. By assumption we can find $(g, x) \in T_1^{(\infty)}G \times T_x^{(\infty)}X$ such that y and (g, x) are sent to the same element of $T_{\pi_Y(x)}^{(\infty)}(Y/G_1)$. Thus $g \cdot x \in T_x^{(\infty)}Y$ and y have the same image, so $y = g_1g \cdot x$ for some $g_1 \in T_1^{(\infty)}G_1$. It follows that (g_1g, x) is sent to y , and so the left-hand map is surjective.

This proves that the morphism $\Theta: G_2 \times X/H_1 \rightarrow Y/G_1$ satisfies conditions (3) and (4) of [Corollary 4.11](#) if and only if the morphism $\Theta: G \times X \rightarrow Y$ does. In other words, we can work with either the direct sum morphism for Grassmannians

$$\Theta: \operatorname{Aut}_\Lambda(M \oplus N) \times \operatorname{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} M \\ d \end{pmatrix} \times \operatorname{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} N \\ e \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \operatorname{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d+e \end{pmatrix},$$

or for the subschemes of $\Lambda(2)$ -representations

$$\Theta: \operatorname{GL}_{d+e} \times \operatorname{Aut}_\Lambda(M \oplus N) \times \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \times \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)} \rightarrow \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_\Lambda^{(d+e, M \oplus N)}.$$

7.3. Jet spaces. We need to compute the jet spaces of $\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}$. By definition, given $(\rho, f) \in \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}(L)$, the jet space $T_{(\rho,f)}^{(r)} \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}$ consists of those pairs $(\hat{\rho}, \hat{f})$, where $\hat{\rho} = \rho + \sum_{i=1}^r \xi_i t^i \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(D_r)$ and $\hat{f} = f + \sum_{i=1}^r \phi_i t^i \in \text{inj}_{m \times d}(D_r)$, such that $\hat{f}\hat{\rho} = \tau_M^L \hat{f}$. As usual we may identify $\hat{\rho}$ with the representation $\tilde{\rho} \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^{(r+1)d}(L)$ given by

$$\tilde{\rho} := \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \xi_1 & \xi_2 & \cdots & \xi_r \\ 0 & \rho & \xi_1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \xi_2 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \rho & \xi_1 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}$$

If we therefore define

$$\tilde{f} := (f, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_r) \in \mathbb{M}_{m \times (r+1)d}(L),$$

then it is clear that $(\hat{\rho}, \hat{f}) \in T_{(\rho,f)}^{(r)} \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}$ if and only if $\tilde{\rho} \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^{(r+1)d}(L)$ and $\tilde{f} \in \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\tilde{\rho}}, M^L)$, which we can write as $(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{f}) \in \text{rep hom}_\Lambda^{((r+1)d, M)}(L)$.

In particular, when $r = 1$ we have the tangent space

$$T_{(\rho,f)} \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} = \{(\xi, \phi) \in \text{Der}(\rho, \rho) \times \mathbb{M}_{m \times d}(L) : f\xi = \tau_M^L \phi - \phi\rho\}.$$

Observe that, as expected, since f is injective the derivation ξ is uniquely determined by ϕ .

The action of GL_d on $\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}$ induces the following action of $T_1 \text{GL}_d = \mathbb{M}_d(L)$ on $T_{(\rho,f)} \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{M}_d(L) \times T_{(\rho,f)} \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} &\rightarrow T_{(\rho,f)} \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \\ \gamma \cdot (\xi, \phi) &:= (\xi + \gamma\rho - \rho\gamma, \phi - f\gamma) = (\xi + \delta_\rho(\gamma), \phi - f\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

More generally, recall our earlier results, but applied to the algebra $\Lambda(2)$ and using the refinement to dimension vectors. Thus, given $(\rho, \rho', f) \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d,m)}(L)$ and $(\sigma, \sigma', g) \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(e,n)}(L)$, we considered the vector space $\text{Der}((\rho, \rho', f), (\sigma, \sigma', g))$ consisting of triples (ξ, ξ', ϕ) such that

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} \sigma & \xi \\ 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma' & \xi' \\ 0 & \rho' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} g & \phi \\ 0 & f \end{pmatrix} \right) \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d+e, m+n)}(L),$$

which we can also write as

$$\xi \in \text{Der}(\rho, \sigma), \quad \xi' \in \text{Der}(\rho', \sigma'), \quad g\xi + \phi\rho = \sigma'\phi + \xi'f.$$

The additive group $\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \mathbb{M}_{n \times m}(L)$ acted via

$$(\gamma, \gamma') \cdot (\xi, \xi', \phi) := (\xi + \delta_{\rho, \sigma}(\gamma), \xi' + \delta_{\rho', \sigma'}(\gamma'), \phi + \gamma'f - g\gamma),$$

and from this we constructed the long exact sequence for Voigt's Lemma

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}((\rho\rho', f), (\sigma, \sigma', g)) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \mathbb{M}_{n \times m}(L) \longrightarrow \\ \text{Der}((\rho, \rho', f), (\sigma, \sigma', g)) &\longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1((\rho, \rho', f), (\sigma, \sigma', g)) \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

In the current situation we are fixing the representations $\rho' := \tau_M^L$ and $\sigma' := \tau_N^L$, so we restrict to the subspace

$$\overline{\text{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) := \{(\xi, \phi) : (\xi, 0, \phi) \in \text{Der}((\rho, \tau_M^L, f), (\sigma, \tau_N^L, g))\}.$$

Accordingly we also take the subgroup

$$\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \leq \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \mathbb{M}_{n \times m}(L).$$

Clearly $T_{(\rho,f)} \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,M)} = \overline{\operatorname{Der}}((\rho, f), (\rho, f))$, so this construction specialises to the tangent spaces.

7.3.1. Voigt's Lemma. We can now state the analogue of Voigt's Lemma.

Lemma 7.2. *Let $(\rho, f) \in \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,M)}(L)$ and $(\sigma, g) \in \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(e,N)}(L)$. Then we have an exact sequence*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}((\rho, \tau_M^L, f), (\sigma, \tau_N^L, g)) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \\ &\longrightarrow \overline{\operatorname{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) \longrightarrow \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1((\rho, \tau_M^L, f), (\sigma, \tau_N^L, g)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Consider the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \operatorname{End}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) & \longrightarrow & \overline{\operatorname{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \mathbb{M}_{n \times n}(L) & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{Der}((\rho, \tau_M^L, f), (\sigma, \tau_N^L, g)) \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are injective. The kernel of the lower arrow is $\operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}((\rho, \tau_M^L, f), (\sigma, \tau_N^L, g))$, which is contained in $\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \operatorname{End}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L)$, so it is also the kernel of the upper arrow. The composite morphism

$$\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \operatorname{End}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \rightarrow \operatorname{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1((\rho, \tau_M^L, f), (\sigma, \tau_N^L, g))$$

is necessarily zero, so suppose we have $(\xi, \phi) \in \overline{\operatorname{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$ mapping to zero in the extension group. We know that this comes from an element of $\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \mathbb{M}_{n \times n}(L)$, so

$$(\xi, 0, \phi) = (\delta_{\rho, \sigma}(\gamma), \delta_{\tau_M^L, \tau_N^L}(\gamma'), \gamma' f - g \gamma).$$

Since $\delta_{\tau_M^L, \tau_N^L}(\gamma') = 0$ we know that $\gamma' \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L)$, finishing the proof. \square

We can transfer this result to Grassmannians by taking the quotient modulo the action of $\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L)$.

Lemma 7.3. *Let $(\sigma, g) \in \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,N)}(L)$, say with cokernel $(\bar{\sigma}, \bar{g})$, and let $(\rho, f) \in \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(d,M)}(L)$. Then the morphism*

$$\overline{\operatorname{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\rho}, M_{\bar{\sigma}}), \quad (\xi, \phi) \mapsto \bar{g}\phi,$$

is a quotient for the $\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L)$ action. In particular, when $(\rho, f) = (\sigma, g)$ we recover the usual isomorphism

$$T_U \operatorname{Gr}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, M^L/U).$$

Proof. We have $g\xi + \phi\rho = \tau_N^L\phi$, so using $\bar{g}g = 0$ and $\bar{g}\tau_N^L = \bar{\sigma}\bar{g}$ we get $\bar{g}\phi\rho = \bar{g}\tau_N^L\phi = \bar{\sigma}\bar{g}\phi$, whence $\bar{g}\phi \in \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\rho}, M_{\bar{\sigma}})$. Note also that there is an exact commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & M_{\sigma} & \longrightarrow & M_{\xi} & \longrightarrow & M_{\rho} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow (g, \phi) & & \downarrow \bar{g}\phi \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & M_{\sigma} & \xrightarrow{g} & N^L & \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} & M_{\bar{\sigma}} \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

Thus, given $\bar{\phi}: M_{\rho} \rightarrow M_{\bar{\sigma}}$, we can form the pull-back as above to obtain $(\xi, \phi) \in \overline{\operatorname{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$. Finally, if (ξ', ϕ') also satisfies $\bar{g}\phi' = \bar{g}\phi$, then there exists a unique $\gamma \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L)$ such that $\phi' = \phi - g\gamma$. It follows that $g\xi' = g(\xi + \delta_{\rho, \sigma}(\gamma))$, so the injectivity of g gives $(\xi', \phi') = \gamma \cdot (\xi, \phi)$. This proves that the map

$$\overline{\operatorname{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) \rightarrow \operatorname{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M_{\rho}, M_{\bar{\sigma}}), \quad (\xi, \phi) \mapsto \bar{g}\phi,$$

is a quotient for the $\mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L)$ action. \square

Given $U \in \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)(L)$, we write $U^\bullet := (U \subset M^L)$ for the corresponding $\Lambda^L(2)$ -representation. For convenience we also identify $M^L := (M^L = M^L)$. It follows that $M^L/U^\bullet = (M^L/U \rightarrow 0)$. The analogue of Voigt's Lemma for Grassmannians can now be stated as follows.

Corollary 7.4. *Given $U \in \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)(L)$ and $V \in \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e \end{smallmatrix} \right)(L)$, we have an exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1(U^\bullet, V^\bullet),$$

which we may identify with the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, N^L) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, N^L/V^\bullet) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$$

given by applying $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, -)$ to the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow V^\bullet \longrightarrow N^L \longrightarrow N^L/V^\bullet \longrightarrow 0.$$

Proof. The first sequence follows from [Lemma 7.2](#), noting that the map

$$\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L)$$

is still injective (since $g: V \rightarrow N^L$ is injective). We remark that the map from $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V)$ to the extension group is given by first forming the pull-back diagram as above to get an extension M_ξ of U by V , together with a morphism $(g, \phi): E \rightarrow N^L$, and then observing that this fits into an exact commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \longrightarrow & M_\xi & \longrightarrow & U \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow \begin{pmatrix} g & \phi \\ 0 & f \end{pmatrix} & & \downarrow f \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N^L & \longrightarrow & N^L \oplus M^L & \longrightarrow & M^L \longrightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

which we regard as an extension of $\Lambda^L(2)$ -modules. \square

It is now clear that these maps interact well with the direct sum morphism. More precisely, the closed immersion

$$\text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e \end{smallmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d + e \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

gives rise to the embedding of tangent spaces

$$T_U \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right) \times T_V \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e \end{smallmatrix} \right) \rightarrow T_{U \oplus V} \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d + e \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

corresponding to the standard embedding

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, M^L/U) \times \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(V, N^L/V) \\ \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U \oplus V, (M^L/U) \oplus (N^L/V)), \end{aligned}$$

or equivalently the embedding

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, M^L/U^\bullet) \times \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(V^\bullet, N^L/V^\bullet) \\ \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet \oplus V^\bullet, M^L/U^\bullet \oplus N^L/V^\bullet). \end{aligned}$$

This is compatible with the actions of the endomorphism groups

$$\text{End}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L) \times \text{End}_{\Lambda^L}(N^L) \rightarrow \text{End}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L \oplus N^L),$$

and so we see that the map $\theta_{U,V}$ is just the restriction of the standard embedding

$$\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1(U^\bullet, U^\bullet) \times \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1(V^\bullet, V^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1(U^\bullet \oplus V^\bullet, U^\bullet \oplus V^\bullet).$$

It follows that this is always injective, so condition (3) of [Corollary 4.11](#) holds and the direct sum morphism Θ is separable.

We will write $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$ for the image of the map

$$\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1(U^\bullet, V^\bullet).$$

Observe that this consists of those extension classes which are pull-backs along a morphism $U \rightarrow N^L/V$. Moreover, $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet \oplus V^\bullet, U^\bullet \oplus V^\bullet)$ decomposes as

$$\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, U^\bullet) \times \overline{\text{Ext}}(V^\bullet, V^\bullet) \times \overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \times \overline{\text{Ext}}(V^\bullet, U^\bullet),$$

so $\theta_{U,V}$ is surjective if and only if $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) = 0 = \overline{\text{Ext}}(V^\bullet, U^\bullet)$. In terms of extensions this says that every pull-back

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{a} & E & \xrightarrow{b} & U & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \bar{\phi} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{g} & N^L & \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} & N^L/V & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

gives rise to a split extension of $\Lambda^L(2)$ -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{a} & E & \xrightarrow{b} & U & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow (\phi_b) & & \downarrow f & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N^L & \longrightarrow & N^L \oplus M^L & \longrightarrow & M^L & \longrightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

and similarly for every pull-back of

$$0 \rightarrow U \rightarrow M^L \rightarrow M^L/U \rightarrow 0$$

along some $V \rightarrow M^L/U$.

Note that this is a stronger condition than just saying that the pull-back of Λ^L -modules is split. For, the first pull-back is split as a sequence of Λ^L -modules if and only if there exists some $s \in \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, E)$ such that $bs = 1$, in which case $\phi s \in \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L)$, whereas the second diagram is split as a sequence of $\Lambda^L(2)$ -modules if and only if we can find such an s with the additional property that $\phi s = \gamma f$ for some $\gamma \in \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L)$.

More generally we have the following result.

Lemma 7.5. *The forgetful functor $\text{mod } \Lambda(2) \rightarrow \text{mod } \Lambda$ given by taking only the first terms induces a map*

$$\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(2)}^1(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L}^1(U, V).$$

This sends $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$ to $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U, V)$, the space of extensions which are pull-backs along some $U \rightarrow N^L/V$, and has kernel isomorphic to the cokernel of

$$\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, V) \times \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L), \quad (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto g\alpha + \beta f.$$

Proof. Consider the exact commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L) & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V) & \longrightarrow & 0 \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

The vertical map on the left has kernel $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$ and cokernel $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$. Similarly the vertical map in the middle has kernel $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, V)$ and cokernel $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U, V)$. By the Snake Lemma the map $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \rightarrow \overline{\text{Ext}}(U, V)$ is surjective with kernel F equal to the cokernel of $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, V) \rightarrow C$. Since this latter map factors through $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L)$, we can express F as the cokernel of $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, V) \times \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L)$ as claimed. \square

7.3.2. Upper semi-continuity.

Lemma 7.6. *The function*

$$((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) \mapsto \dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(\text{Im}(f)^\bullet, \text{Im}(g)^\bullet)$$

is upper semi-continuous on $\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \times \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)}$.

Similarly the functions sending (U, V) to either

$$\dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \quad \text{or} \quad \dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$$

are both upper semi-continuous on $\text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{M}{d} \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{N}{e}$.

Proof. Consider the closed subscheme $\overline{\text{Der}}(d, e) \subset \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(e+d, N \oplus M)}$ having R -valued points those pairs of the form

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} \sigma & \xi \\ 0 & \rho \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} g & \phi \\ 0 & f \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

This comes with a projection map

$$\pi: \overline{\text{Der}}(d, e) \rightarrow \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \times \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)}$$

sending such a pair above to $((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$. The fibre of π over an L -valued point $((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$ is isomorphic to $\overline{\text{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$, so the function

$$((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) \mapsto \dim_L \overline{\text{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$$

is upper semi-continuous by [Corollary 2.3](#). By the analogue of Voigt's Lemma we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(\text{Im}(f)^\bullet, \text{Im}(g)^\bullet) &= \dim_L \overline{\text{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) - de \\ &\quad - \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) + \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(\text{Im}(f)^\bullet, \text{Im}(g)^\bullet), \end{aligned}$$

so the function $((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) \mapsto \dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(\text{Im}(f)^\bullet, \text{Im}(g)^\bullet)$ is also upper semi-continuous.

For the Grassmannians we know that the sets

$$\{((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) : \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}((\rho, \tau_M^L, f), (\sigma, \tau_N^L, g)) \geq t\}$$

and

$$\{((\rho, f), (\sigma, g)) : \dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(\text{Im}(f)^\bullet, \text{Im}(g)^\bullet) \geq t\}$$

are both closed inside $\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \times \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)}$. Since they are clearly $\text{GL}_d \times \text{GL}_e$ -stable, their images in $\text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{M}{d} \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{N}{e}$ are also closed. \square

If K is algebraically closed and $X \subset \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{M}{d}$ and $Y \subset \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{N}{e}$ are irreducible, then we write $\overline{\text{ext}}(X, Y)$ for the generic, or minimal, value of $\dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$ for $(U, V) \in (X \times Y)(L)$.

We remark that it is possible to work directly with the Grassmannians; that is, there are schemes W and Z , together with morphisms to $\text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{M}{d} \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{N}{e}$ such that the fibres over an L -valued point (U, V) are $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V)$ respectively. It follows that the functions sending (U, V) to the dimension of $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet)$ and $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V)$ are both upper semi-continuous on $\text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{M}{d} \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{N}{e}$, and hence so too is the function sending (U, V) to

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) &= \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V) \\ &\quad - \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) + \dim_L \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet). \end{aligned}$$

In fact we even have a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\text{Der}}(d, e) & \longrightarrow & \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \times \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Z & \longrightarrow & \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{M}{d} \times \text{Gr}_\Lambda \binom{N}{e} \end{array}$$

where the left-hand morphism is a principal bundle for the natural action of the parabolic subgroup $P_{e,d} \leq \mathrm{GL}_{e+d}$ having zeros in the bottom left $d \times e$ block.

To see this, we observe that the tautological bundle \mathcal{R} on $\mathrm{Gr}_K \binom{M}{d}$ is isomorphic to the associated fibration $\mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} \times^{\mathrm{GL}_d} \mathbb{M}_{d \times 1}$, and so its dual is isomorphic to the associated fibration $\mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} \times^{\mathrm{GL}_d} \mathbb{M}_{1 \times d}$. In particular there is a principal GL_d -bundle $\mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} \times \mathbb{M}_{d \times 1} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$. The analogous statement for the quotient bundle \mathcal{Q} would involve surjective maps, not injective ones; instead we may consider the semi-direct product $\mathrm{GL}_d \ltimes \mathbb{A}^d$ (equivalently the subgroup of GL_{d+1} consisting of those matrices having bottom row $(0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$) acting on the right on $\mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} \times \mathbb{M}_{m \times 1}$ via $(f, y) \cdot (\gamma, x) := (f\gamma, y + f(x))$. Then the morphism $\mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} \times \mathbb{M}_{m \times 1} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ is a principal $\mathrm{GL}_d \ltimes \mathbb{A}^d$ -bundle. Finally, taking the dual of the tautological bundle on $\mathrm{Gr}_K \binom{M}{d}$ and the quotient bundle on $\mathrm{Gr}_K \binom{N}{e}$, we can pull them back to obtain vector bundles on the product $\mathrm{Gr}_K \binom{M}{d} \times \mathrm{Gr}_K \binom{N}{e}$, and then tensor them together to obtain the vector bundle

$$\mathcal{R}^* \boxtimes \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}_K \binom{M}{d} \times \mathrm{Gr}_K \binom{N}{e},$$

whose fibre over an L -valued point (U, V) is $\mathrm{Hom}_L(U, N^L/V)$. Combining with the above principal bundles we conclude that there is a principal $P_{e,d}$ -bundle

$$\overline{\mathrm{Der}}_K(d, e) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^* \boxtimes \mathcal{Q}$$

where $\overline{\mathrm{Der}}_K(d, e) \subset \mathrm{inj}_{(n+m) \times (e+d)}$ consists of those matrices whose lower left $m \times e$ block is zero, so

$$\overline{\mathrm{Der}}_K(d, e) \cong (\mathrm{inj}_{m \times d} \times \mathrm{inj}_{n \times e}) \times \mathbb{M}_{m \times d}.$$

If we now restrict to $\overline{\mathrm{Der}}(d, e) = \overline{\mathrm{Der}}_K(d, e) \cap \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(e+d, N \oplus M)}$, then this is closed and $P_{d,e}$ -stable, so yields the required principal $P_{d,e}$ -bundle $\overline{\mathrm{Der}}(d, e) \rightarrow Z$ by [Lemma 4.7](#).

As for W , we know that $\mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(2)}(U^*, V^*)$ is the kernel of the map $\mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V)$, so we can define W to be the kernel of the morphism from the trivial vector bundle with fibre $\mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L)$ to Z .

7.3.3. Surjectivity of the differential. It remains to show that condition (4) of [Corollary 4.11](#) holds for the direct sum morphism

$$\Theta: \mathrm{GL}_{d+e} \times \mathrm{Aut}_\Lambda(M \oplus N) \times \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \times \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)} \rightarrow \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(d+e, M \oplus N)}.$$

This follows from the next proposition.

Proposition 7.7. *The following are equivalent for two points $(\rho, f) \in \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}(L)$ and $(\sigma, g) \in \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(e,N)}(L)$.*

- (1) $d_{(\rho,f),(\sigma,g)}^{(r)} \Theta$ is surjective for all r .
- (2) $d_{(\rho,f),(\sigma,g)}^{(\infty)} \Theta$ is surjective.
- (3) $\theta_{(\rho,f),(\sigma,g)}$ is surjective.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2): This follows from the separability of Θ .

(2) \Rightarrow (3): Set $U := \mathrm{Im}(f)$ and $V := \mathrm{Im}(g)$. Suppose we have $(\xi, \phi) \in \overline{\mathrm{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$ such that $(M_\xi \subset M^L \oplus N^L)$ is not isomorphic to $U^* \oplus V^*$; that is, the image of $\bar{g}\phi \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(U, N^L/V)$ is non-zero in $\overline{\mathrm{Ext}}(U^*, V^*)$. Then $((\rho \oplus \sigma) + \xi t, (f \oplus g) + \phi t)$ lies in $T_{(\rho \oplus \sigma, f \oplus g)}^{(\infty)} \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(d+e, M \oplus N)}$ but not in the image of $d_{(\rho,f),(\sigma,g)}^{(\infty)} \Theta$.

(3) \Rightarrow (1): We again use [Proposition 5.4](#) as a guide. Consider an element $(A, \Phi) \in \mathrm{rep} \mathrm{inj}_\Lambda^{(d+e, M \oplus N)}(D_r)$, where $A = \sum_i A_i t^i$ and $\Phi = \sum_i \Phi_i t^i$, say

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \rho & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_i = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_i & y_i \\ x_i & \eta_i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} f & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Phi_i = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_i & \beta_i \\ \alpha_i & \phi_i \end{pmatrix},$$

and where we assume by induction that $x_i, y_i, \alpha_i, \beta_i$ are all zero for $1 \leq i < s$. Regarding (A, Φ) as an element of $\text{rephom}_{\Lambda}^{((r+1)(d+e), M \oplus N)}(L)$ we may construct the subrepresentations

$$U \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \xi_1 & \cdots & \xi_{s-1} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \xi_1 \\ & & & \rho \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad V \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \xi_1 & \cdots & \xi_{s-1} & 0 & \xi_s \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \xi_1 & 0 & \xi_2 \\ & & & \rho & 0 & \xi_1 \\ & & & & \sigma & x_s \\ & & & & & \rho \end{pmatrix}$$

together with the morphisms

$$(f, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{s-1}): U \rightarrow M^L$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} f & \theta_1 & \cdots & \theta_{s-1} & 0 & \theta_s \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & g & \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}: V \rightarrow M^L \oplus N^L.$$

We conclude that $(x_s, \alpha_s) \in \overline{\text{Der}}((\rho, f), (\sigma, g))$. Now by assumption $\theta_{(\rho, f), (\sigma, g)}$ is surjective, so in particular $\overline{\text{Ext}}(\text{Im}(f)^\bullet, \text{Im}(g)^\bullet) = 0$. Thus Voigt's Lemma tells us that $(x_s, \alpha_s) = (\delta_{\rho, \sigma}(\gamma), \gamma'f - g\gamma)$ for some $(\gamma, \gamma') \in \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}(L) \times \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L)$. Thus conjugating by an appropriate element of $\text{GL}_{e+d}(D_r) \times \text{Aut}_{\Lambda^{D_r}}(M^{D_r}, N^{D_r})$ we may assume that x_s and α_s both vanish. Analogously for y_s and β_s , using that $\overline{\text{Ext}}(\text{Im}(g)^\bullet, \text{Im}(f)^\bullet) = 0$. \square

7.4. Irreducible Components. We can now prove the analogues of [Theorems 5.5](#) and [5.6](#) for the Grassmannians $\text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \binom{M}{d}$.

Theorem 7.8. *Let K be algebraically closed, Λ a finitely-generated K -algebra, and M and N two Λ -modules. Let $X \subset \text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \binom{M}{d}$ and $Y \subset \text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \binom{N}{e}$ be irreducible components. Then the closure $\overline{X \oplus Y}$ of the image of $\text{Aut}_{\Lambda}(M \oplus N) \times X \times Y \rightarrow \text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \binom{M \oplus N}{d+e}$ is again an irreducible component if and only if $\overline{\text{ext}}(X, Y) = 0 = \overline{\text{ext}}(Y, X)$.*

Proof. This follows from [Corollary 4.11](#) applied to the direct sum morphism Θ . \square

Theorem 7.9. *Every irreducible component of $X \subset \text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \binom{M}{d}$ can be written uniquely (up to reordering) as $X = \overline{X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_n}$, where $M \cong M_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_n$ and $d = d_1 + \cdots + d_n$, and each $X_i \subset \text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \binom{M_i}{d_i}$ is an irreducible component such that for all U_i in an open dense subset of X_i , the corresponding $\Lambda^L(2)$ -module $(U_i \subset M_i^L)$ is indecomposable.*

Proof. This follows by applying the arguments of the proof of [Theorem 5.6](#) to the locally-closed subscheme $\text{repinj}_{\Lambda}^{(d, M)} \subset \text{rep}_{\Lambda(2)}^{(d, m)}$. In particular, by the Krull-Remak-Schmidt Theorem for $\Lambda(2)$, every module of the form $(U \subset M)$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of indecomposable representations, which are necessarily of the form $(U_i \subset M_i)$ with $U \cong \bigoplus_i U_i$ and $M \cong \bigoplus_i M_i$. \square

We again remark that both of these results can be refined to the case where one considers dimension vectors with respect to some complete set of orthogonal idempotents.

7.5. Constructing irreducible components. Given a Grassmannian of submodules $\text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \binom{M}{d}$ one can look at the subscheme \mathcal{S}_{ρ} given by those submodules isomorphic to a given module M_{ρ} . This is irreducible, and so it is natural to ask when such a subscheme is dense in an irreducible component of the Grassmannian. (Compare with [\[21, §4\]](#) for related work involving certain types of flags of representations of Dynkin quivers arising from desingularisations.)

Fix $\tau \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^m(K)$ such that $M \cong M_\tau$. Given $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$, write $\text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau) \subset \text{Hom}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau)$ for the open subscheme of injective homomorphisms, so a smooth and irreducible scheme. We observe that this is also the fibre over ρ of the projection $\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \rightarrow \text{rep}_\Lambda^d$.

Theorem 7.10. *Given $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$, the quotient faisceau*

$$\mathcal{S}_\rho := \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau) / \text{Aut}_\Lambda(M_\rho)$$

is a subscheme of $\text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$. In particular, \mathcal{S}_ρ is smooth and irreducible, and the morphism $\text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\rho$ is smooth, affine and separable, and a universal geometric quotient.

Proof. We begin by defining $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho$ to be the preimage of $\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)$ in $\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)}$, so a GL_d -stable subscheme. We have a morphism

$$\phi: \text{GL}_d \times \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho, \quad (g, f) \mapsto g \cdot (\rho, f) = (g\rho g^{-1}, fg^{-1}),$$

which is constant on $\text{Aut}_\Lambda(M_\rho)$ -orbits and fits into a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{GL}_d \times \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{GL}_d & \longrightarrow & \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho). \end{array} \quad (7.1)$$

This is a pull-back diagram, since given an R -valued point $(g, (\sigma, f'))$ in the fibre product, we have $\sigma = g \cdot \rho^R$, so that $f'g \in \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau)(R)$ and hence $(g, (\sigma, f'))$ is the image of $(g, f'g)$. It follows from [Lemma 4.5](#) that $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho$ is isomorphic to the associated fibration $\text{GL}_d \times^{\text{Aut}_\Lambda(M_\rho)} \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau)$.

Next consider the principal GL_d -bundle $\pi: \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(d,M)} \rightarrow \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$. Since $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho$ is GL_d -stable, we can apply [Lemma 4.7](#) to obtain a subscheme $\mathcal{S}_\rho \subset \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ such that $\pi: \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\rho$ is again a principal GL_d -bundle.

Putting this together we have that $\text{GL}_d \times \text{Aut}_\Lambda(M_\rho)$ acts freely on $\text{GL}_d \times \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau)$ via

$$(g, a) \cdot (h, f) := (gha^{-1}, fa^{-1})$$

and

$$\mathcal{S}_\rho \cong (\text{GL}_d \times \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau)) / (\text{GL}_d \times \text{Aut}_\Lambda(M_\rho)) \cong \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau) / \text{Aut}_\Lambda(M_\rho).$$

The other properties follow from [Corollary 4.3](#). \square

Corollary 7.11. *Let $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$. If $D_r = L[[t]]/(t^{r+1})$ for some field L and some $r \in [0, \infty]$, then the morphism $\text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau)(D_r) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\rho(D_r)$ is onto. In particular,*

$$\mathcal{S}_\rho(L) = \{U \in \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)(L) : U \cong M_\rho^L\}.$$

Proof. We know that $\text{GL}_d(D_r) \rightarrow \text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)(D_r)$ is onto by [Lemma 5.7](#). Thus, using the pull-back diagram (7.1), the morphism $\text{GL}_d(D_r) \times \text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau)(D_r) \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho(D_r)$ is onto. Finally, since $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\rho$ is a principal GL_d -bundle, it is locally trivial, and hence $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\rho(R)$ is onto for all local rings R . \square

Lemma 7.12. *Let $\rho \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^d(K)$ and suppose that there is an embedding $M_\rho \hookrightarrow M$. If the map $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(M_\rho, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M_\rho, M/M_\rho)$ is surjective, then $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_\rho$ is an irreducible component of $\text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$.*

In particular, this occurs whenever $\text{Ext}_\Lambda^1(M_\rho, M_\rho) = 0$, so when $\overline{\text{Orb}_{\text{GL}_d}(\rho)}$ is an irreducible component of rep_Λ^d .

Proof. We have the morphism $\text{inj}_\Lambda(\rho, \tau) \rightarrow \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right)$, having image \mathcal{S}_ρ . The result therefore follows immediately from [Lemma 3.5](#). \square

Dually we may fix the isomorphism class of the factor module of M , obtaining a scheme $\mathcal{Q}_{\bar{\rho}}$ for $\bar{\rho} \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{m-d}(K)$. This has L -valued points for a field L those $U \subset M^L$ such that $M^L/U \cong M_{\bar{\rho}}^L$. All the results of this section immediately transfer to this situation.

7.6. Examples. It is easy to give examples where the Grassmannian of submodules is not reduced, even generically non-reduced.

Let $\Lambda = K[X]/(X^4)$, so that $\text{rep}_{\Lambda}^n(R) = \{\rho \in \mathbb{M}_n(R) : \rho^4 = 0\}$. For $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ we set $\tau_i \in \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^i(K)$ to be the matrix having ones on the upper-diagonal, and write S_i for the corresponding (indecomposable) module.

(1) We have

$$\text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \begin{pmatrix} S_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cong \text{Proj}(K[x, y]/(y^2)),$$

so consists of a single non-reduced point.

To see this we observe that $\text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{\text{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(1, S_2)}}(R)$ consists of those triples $(\rho, x, y) \in R^3$ such that x, y generate the unit ideal in R , $\rho^4 = 0$, and

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rho.$$

It follows that $y = \rho x$, $y^2 = 0$ and x is invertible. Thus the closed immersion $\text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{\text{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(1, S_2)}} \rightarrow \text{inj}_{2 \times 1}$ has image X , where

$$X(R) := \{(x, y) \in R^2 : x \text{ invertible}, y^2 = 0\}.$$

Now apply the usual description of

$$\text{inj}_{2 \times 1} / \text{GL}_1 \cong \mathbb{P}^1 = \text{Proj}(K[x, y]).$$

(2) We also have

$$\text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \oplus S_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cong \text{Proj}(K[x, y, z]/(xz, z^2)),$$

so looks like \mathbb{P}^1 with a single non-reduced point corresponding to the embedding $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : S_1 \hookrightarrow S_1 \oplus S_2$.

To see this, we first observe that the closed immersion

$$\iota : \text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{\text{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(1, S_1 \oplus S_2)}} \rightarrow \text{inj}_{3 \times 1}$$

has image the closed subscheme X , where

$$X(R) = \{(x, y, z) \in R^3 : (x, y, z)^{\text{tr}} \in \text{inj}_{3 \times 1}(R) : xz = z^2 = 0\}.$$

For, $\text{rep}_{\Lambda}^{\text{inj}_{\Lambda}^{(1, S_1 \oplus S_2)}}(R)$ consists of those quadruples $(\rho, x, y, z) \in R^4$ such that x, y, z generate the unit ideal in R , $\rho^4 = 0$, and

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rho.$$

The latter condition is equivalent to $x\rho = z\rho = 0$ and $z = y\rho$. Since x, y, z generate the unit ideal we deduce from $x\rho = z\rho = y\rho^2 = 0$ that $\rho^2 = 0$, and hence that $xz = z^2 = 0$, so ι maps to X . For the inverse note that z is nilpotent, so x and y generate the unit ideal. If $ax + by = 1$, then map (x, y, z) to (bz, x, y, z) . This is well-defined, since $\rho = bz$ is the unique element of R satisfying $x\rho = 0$ and $y\rho = z$. Now apply the usual description of $\text{inj}_{3 \times 1} / \text{GL}_1 \cong \mathbb{P}^2 = \text{Proj}(K[x, y, z])$.

We note that we can write this Grassmannian as $\overline{X_1 \oplus X_2}$, where $X_1 = \text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $X_2 = \text{Gr}_{\Lambda} \begin{pmatrix} S_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, both of which are (reduced) points. Setting $U = M = S_1$,

$V = 0$ and $N = S_2$, we have submodules $U \subset S_1$ and $V \subset S_2$, and the dimension conditions $\overline{\text{Ext}}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) = 0 = \overline{\text{Ext}}(V^\bullet, U^\bullet)$ are satisfied. For, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(U, N/V) &= 1, & \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(V, M/U) &= 0 \\ \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(M, N) &= 1, & \dim \text{Hom}_\Lambda(N, M) &= 1 \\ \dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda(2)}(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) &= 0, & \dim \text{Hom}_{\Lambda(2)}(V^\bullet, U^\bullet) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

(3) More interestingly we have

$$\text{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \oplus S_3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cong V := \text{Proj}(K[x, y, s, t]/(xt - ys, s^3, st, t^3)),$$

so looks like \mathbb{P}^1 , but generically non-reduced.

To see this, let $\tilde{V} \subset \text{inj}_{4 \times 1}$ be the preimage of V , so the closed subscheme having R -valued points those quadruples $(x, y, s, t) \in R^4$ such that x, y, t, s generate the unit ideal in R , and

$$xt = ys, \quad s^3 = st = t^3 = 0.$$

We next construct a morphism

$$\tilde{F}: \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{(2, S_1 \oplus S_3)} \rightarrow \tilde{V} \subset \text{inj}_{4 \times 1}, \quad (\rho, f) \mapsto (x_{12}, x_{23}, x_{13}, x_{24}),$$

where $x_{ij} = \Delta_{ij}(f)$ is a 2 minor of f .

To see that the image of \tilde{F} lies in \tilde{V} note that if

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix},$$

then

$$f\rho = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ p & q \\ r & s \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus

$$(a, b)\rho = 0, \quad (c, d)\rho = (p, q), \quad (p, q)\rho = (r, s), \quad (r, s)\rho = 0.$$

To compute the minors we use the formulae

$$T := \text{Tr}(\rho) = \rho + \text{adj}(\rho) \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rho^{\text{tr}} = \text{adj}(\rho) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, for example,

$$x_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix},$$

so upon substituting $(p, q) = (c, d)\rho$ we see that $x_{13} = x_{12}T$. Similarly

$$x_{14} = x_{13}T, \quad x_{24} = x_{23}T, \quad x_{34} = x_{24}T \quad \text{and} \quad x_{14}T = x_{34}T = 0.$$

Thus the relations for \tilde{V} are satisfied:

$$x_{12}x_{24} = x_{23}x_{13}, \quad x_{13}^3 = x_{13}x_{24} = x_{24}^3 = 0.$$

Now, since $\tilde{F}(g \cdot (\rho, f)) = \det(g)^{-1} \tilde{F}(\rho, f)$ for all $g \in \text{GL}_2$ we see that \tilde{F} induces a morphism

$$F: \text{Gr}_\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} S_1 \oplus S_3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow V.$$

We prove that this is an isomorphism by defining the inverse locally. First note that if $(x, y, s, t) \in \tilde{V}(R)$, then since s, t are nilpotent we must have that x, y

generate the unit ideal. Thus \tilde{V} is covered by the distinguished open affines $D(x)$ and $D(y)$. If x is invertible, then we have a morphism

$$\tilde{G}_x: D(x) \rightarrow \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_\Lambda^{(2, S_1 \oplus S_3)}, \quad (x, y, s, t) \mapsto (\rho, f)$$

where

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} s/x & y \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -x \\ 1 & 0 \\ s/x & y \\ s^2/x^2 & t \end{pmatrix},$$

whereas if y is invertible, then we have a morphism

$$\tilde{G}_y: D(y) \rightarrow \operatorname{rep} \operatorname{inj}_\Lambda^{(2, S_1 \oplus S_3)}, \quad (x, y, s, t) \mapsto (\rho, f)$$

where

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y \\ -t^2/y^3 & t/y \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} s/y & -x \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & y \\ -t^2/y^2 & t \end{pmatrix}.$$

For $\lambda \in \operatorname{GL}_1(R) = R^\times$ set $g := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \in \operatorname{GL}_2(R)$. Then

$$\tilde{G}_x(\lambda^{-1}(x, y, s, t)) = g \cdot \tilde{G}_x(x, y, s, t)$$

and similarly

$$\tilde{G}_y(\lambda^{-1}(x, y, s, t)) = g \cdot \tilde{G}_y(x, y, s, t).$$

Also, if both x and y are invertible, then $s^2 = t^2 = 0$ and hence

$$\tilde{G}_x(x, y, s, t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s/xy & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \tilde{G}_y(x, y, s, t).$$

It follows that the morphisms \tilde{G}_x, \tilde{G}_y induce morphisms from open subsets of V to $\operatorname{Gr}_\Lambda(S_1 \oplus S_3)$, and that they glue to give a morphism G defined on all of V .

Finally, the morphisms F and G are mutually inverse. For, it is clear that $\tilde{F}\tilde{G}_x$ is the identity on $D(x)$, and similarly that $\tilde{F}\tilde{G}_y$ is the identity on $D(y)$, so $FG = \operatorname{id}$. On the other hand, given (ρ, f) , if x_{12} is invertible, then there exists $g \in \operatorname{GL}_2(R)$ such that

$$g \cdot \rho = \begin{pmatrix} s & y \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad fg^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ s & y \\ s^2 & sx \end{pmatrix},$$

so $g \cdot (\rho, f) = \tilde{G}(1, y, s, ys)$. It follows that $\tilde{G}_x \tilde{F}(\rho, f) = h \cdot (\rho, f)$, where

$$h := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \det(g)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} g.$$

Similarly, if x_{23} is invertible, then we can find $g \in \operatorname{GL}_2(R)$ with $g \cdot (\rho, f) = \tilde{G}_y(x, 1, xt, t)$, whence $\tilde{G}_y \tilde{F}(\rho, f) = h \cdot (\rho, f)$, where h is again defined from g as above. We conclude that $GF = \operatorname{id}$ as well.

We also observe that the Grassmannian cannot be decomposed further. For, over a field L , we have $V(L) = \{[x, y, 0, 0] \in \mathbb{P}^4(L)\}$, and when $y \neq 0$ the corresponding $\Lambda^L(2)$ -representation is isomorphic to

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -x \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} : S_2 \hookrightarrow S_1 \oplus S_3,$$

which is indecomposable.

- (4) Let $\Lambda = KQ_2$ be the algebra of upper-triangular matrices in $\mathbb{M}_2(K)$ and use the standard matrix idempotents $e_1 = E_{11}$ and $e_2 = E_{22}$. Thus $\text{rep}_\Lambda^{(d,e)} \cong \mathbb{M}_{e \times d}$, given by the image of $a = E_{12}$. There are three indecomposable modules up to isomorphism: the two simples S_1 and S_2 and the indecomposable projective-injective module T , of dimension vectors $(1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$ and $(1, 1)$ respectively.

We take the representation $\tau \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^{(2,2)}(K)$ given by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, whose corresponding module is $M \cong S_1 \oplus S_2 \oplus T$, and consider submodules of dimension vector $(1, 1)$. Then

$$\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{((1,1),M)}(R) = \{(\rho, f, f') \in R \times \text{inj}_{2 \times 1}(R)^2, f'\rho = \tau f\},$$

the group $\text{GL}_{(1,1)} := \text{GL}_1 \times \text{GL}_1$ acts via

$$(g, h) \cdot (\rho, f, f') = (h\rho g^{-1}, f g^{-1}, f' h^{-1}),$$

and

$$\text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ (1, 1) \end{smallmatrix} \right) := \text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{((1,1),M)} / \text{GL}_{(1,1)}.$$

Writing $f = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ and $f' = \begin{pmatrix} a' \\ b' \end{pmatrix}$, we see that $\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{((1,1),M)}(R)$ consists of the quintuples $(\rho, a, b, c, d) \in R^5$ such that a, b generate the unit ideal, as do a', b' , and also

$$a = a'\rho, \quad b'\rho = 0.$$

Setting

$$\tilde{V} := \text{Spec}(K[x, y, z]/(xz)) \quad \text{and} \quad V := \text{Proj}(K[x, y, z]/(xz)),$$

we can then prove as above that the morphism

$$\text{rep inj}_\Lambda^{((1,1),M)} \rightarrow \tilde{V}, \quad (\rho, a, b, a', b') \mapsto (aa', ba', bb')$$

induces an isomorphism

$$\text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ (1, 1) \end{smallmatrix} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} V.$$

Thus the Grassmannian is a union of two copies of \mathbb{P}^1 intersecting in a point, with its reduced scheme structure.

The two irreducible components can be decomposed as

$$\overline{X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{Y_1 \oplus Y_2 \oplus Y_3},$$

where

$$X_1 = \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} S_1 \\ (1, 0) \end{smallmatrix} \right), \quad X_2 = \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} S_2 \\ (0, 1) \end{smallmatrix} \right), \quad X_3 = \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ (0, 0) \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

and

$$Y_1 = \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} S_1 \\ (0, 0) \end{smallmatrix} \right), \quad Y_2 = \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} S_2 \\ (0, 0) \end{smallmatrix} \right), \quad Y_3 = \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ (1, 1) \end{smallmatrix} \right),$$

all six of which are (reduced) points.

8. FLAGS OF SUBMODULES

More generally one can consider flags of Λ -modules of length r ; that is, we fix a representation $\tau \in \text{rep}_\Lambda^m(K)$ and a sequence $d^\bullet = (d^1, \dots, d^r)$ with $0 \leq d^1 \leq \dots \leq d^r \leq m$ and, writing $M = M_\tau$, consider the scheme

$$\text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) (R) := \{ (U^\bullet) : U^i \in \text{Gr}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^i \end{smallmatrix} \right) : U^i \subset U^{i+1} \}.$$

A priori this is more general than Grassmannians, but by changing the algebra, we can view it as a special case. Recall that $\Lambda(r)$ is the algebra of upper-triangular matrices inside $\mathbb{M}_r(\Lambda)$, and the elementary matrices E_{ii} form a complete set of orthogonal idempotents such that $E_{ii}\Lambda(r)E_{ii} \cong \Lambda$. A module for $\Lambda(r)$ can be regarded as a sequence (U^\bullet, f^\bullet) , where $f^i: U^i \rightarrow U^{i+1}$ is a homomorphism of Λ -modules. Fixing the dimension vector d^\bullet is then the same as fixing $\dim U^i = d^i$ for all i .

As for Grassmannians, we identify a Λ -module M with the $\Lambda(r)$ -module having $U^i = M$ and $f^i = \text{id}_M$. An element of $\text{Gr}_{\Lambda(r)} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) (R)$ thus consists of a sequence U^\bullet such that $U^i \subset M^R$ is an R -module direct summand of rank d^i , is a Λ^R -submodule, and $U^i \subset U^{i+1}$ for all i . It follows that

$$\text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cong \text{Gr}_{\Lambda(r)} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right).$$

We can now apply all the results of the previous section to the schemes $\text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$. In particular, the tangent space at a flag U^\bullet equals

$$T_{U^\bullet} \text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) \cong \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r)}(U^\bullet, M^L/U^\bullet),$$

where M^L/U^\bullet is the cokernel of $U^\bullet \hookrightarrow M^L$, so is given by the sequence of epimorphisms

$$M^L/U^1 \twoheadrightarrow M^L/U^2 \twoheadrightarrow \dots \twoheadrightarrow M^L/U^r.$$

Note that, in the analogue of Voigt's Lemma for Grassmannians, [Corollary 7.4](#), we interpreted the differential $d\Theta$ of the direct sum morphism as a morphism in the long exact sequence for Hom in the category of $\Lambda(2)$ -modules. For flags of length r this becomes a morphism in the long exact sequence for Hom in the category of $\Lambda(r+1)$ -modules.

More precisely, given a flag U^\bullet of length r inside M^L , we can extend this to a flag \tilde{U}^\bullet of length $r+1$ by adjoining the inclusion $U^r \hookrightarrow M^L$. Then, given $U^\bullet \in \text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) (L)$ and $V^\bullet \in \text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) (L)$, we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \cong \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, N^L)$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r)}(U^\bullet, N^L/V^\bullet) \cong \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, N^L/\tilde{V}^\bullet),$$

and hence the analogue for Voigt's Lemma becomes the following.

Proposition 8.1. *Let $U^\bullet \in \text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) (L)$ and $V^\bullet \in \text{Fl}_\Lambda \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) (L)$. Then the map*

$$\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L, N^L) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r)}(U^\bullet, N^L/V^\bullet),$$

can be identified with the middle map in the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, \tilde{V}^\bullet) &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, N^L) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, N^L/\tilde{V}^\bullet) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}^1(\tilde{U}^\bullet, \tilde{V}^\bullet). \end{aligned}$$

When $U^\bullet = V^\bullet$ this middle map coincides with the differential of the orbit map $\text{Aut}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L) \rightarrow \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \text{End}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}(\tilde{U}^\bullet) &\rightarrow \text{End}_{\Lambda^L}(M^L) \\ &\rightarrow T_{U^\bullet} \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}^1(\tilde{U}^\bullet, \tilde{U}^\bullet). \end{aligned}$$

We again write $\overline{\text{Ext}}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, \tilde{V}^\bullet)$ for the image of $\text{Hom}_{\Lambda^L(r)}(U^\bullet, N^L/V^\bullet)$ in $\text{Ext}_{\Lambda^L(r+1)}^1(\tilde{U}^\bullet, \tilde{V}^\bullet)$. As for Grassmannians, the function sending (U^\bullet, V^\bullet) to $\dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, \tilde{V}^\bullet)$ is upper semi-continuous. If K is algebraically closed, and $X \subset \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ and $Y \subset \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ are irreducible, then we denote by $\overline{\text{ext}}(X, Y)$ the generic value of $\dim_L \overline{\text{Ext}}(\tilde{U}^\bullet, \tilde{V}^\bullet)$ for $(U^\bullet, V^\bullet) \in (X \times Y)(L)$.

We then have the following two theorems on irreducible components of flag varieties.

Theorem 8.2. *Let K be algebraically closed, Λ a finitely-generated K -algebra, and M and N two Λ -modules. Let $X \subset \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ and $Y \subset \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} N \\ e^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ be irreducible components. Then the closure $\overline{X \oplus Y}$ of the image of $\text{Aut}_{\Lambda}(M \oplus N) \times X \times Y \rightarrow \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \oplus N \\ d^\bullet + e^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ is again an irreducible component if and only if $\overline{\text{ext}}(X, Y) = 0 = \overline{\text{ext}}(Y, X)$.*

Theorem 8.3. *Every irreducible component of $X \subset \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M \\ d^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ can be written uniquely (up to reordering) as $X = \overline{X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_n}$, where $M \cong M_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_n$ and $d^\bullet = d_1^\bullet + \cdots + d_n^\bullet$, and each $X_i \subset \text{Fl}_{\Lambda} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} M_i \\ d_i^\bullet \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ is an irreducible component such that for all U_i^\bullet in an open dense subset of X_i , the corresponding $\Lambda^L(r+1)$ -module $(U_i^\bullet \subset M_i^L)$ is indecomposable.*

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